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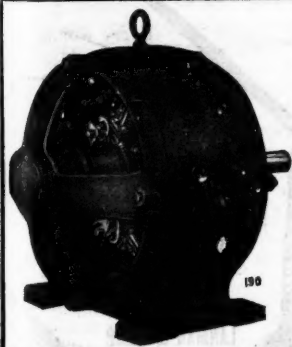


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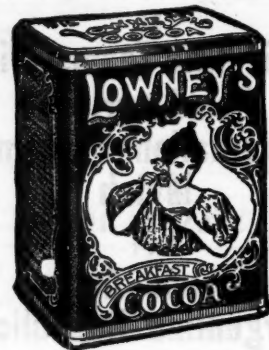
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AN EDUCATOR'S VIEW OF MILITARY SERVICE.

Dean Burgess, recently retired from the head of Graduate Faculties of Columbia University, favors the New York Times with his views on the subject of the higher education, presenting a forceful argument in favor of University education as distinguished from the more limited education of the college. There has been an advance in the development of the university idea in this country Dr. Burgess thinks. The condition of graduate work in American universities is not, however, fully satisfactory in that our institutions and our general educational tendencies are still behind those of, at least, the Germans. Asked as to the American boy as a student and a pupil Dr. Burgess made a reply which is strikingly confirmatory of what we have, from time to time, said on the same subject. Only malicious misrepresentation could suggest that the author of these remarks is a devotee of "militarism." He is simply an educator whose career is regarded as one of the most brilliant in the educational history of the nation, and records what he has learned by experience as a student in Germany in his youth and a professor there in later years. He was Roosevelt Professor of American History and Institutions at the Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin, 1906-7, and is the author of many books on jurisprudence and history. It would be hard to find any educator familiar by study and experience with the German system who will not agree with Dr. Burgess in what he says here, including the presidents of two of our great universities who we have heretofore taken occasion to quote. Dr. Burgess says:

"The American boy is instinctively less orderly than, for example, German boys. The German gymnasium gives a discipline the American boy has not and sadly needs, and the German boy is, probably, more tractable by nature. All along the line we would be better off if life here were so ordered as to confer a greater discipline upon the young. Compulsory military service is of real value to the German nation, entirely aside from the fact that it makes trained soldiers of her youth. When I was a student at the University of Berlin in the seminary of Gustav Droysen, who was Professor of History, the professor's son, Hans, attended some of the same lectures. One day Hans appeared in uniform.

"I spoke of this to the professor, expressing my regret that Hans should be thus forced to let military duty interrupt his studies.

"The old man carefully adjusted his great spectacles and looked at me.

"Military service," he then told me, slowly and impressively, "is the best thing possible for Hans and other youngsters. In the first place it is a school of physical culture. Note what it does to peasants' sons. When they appear for service they are frequently knock-kneed, bent-backed, and most imperfect in their carriage. They are always awkward. After two years of service they are erect men, with fine figures and of manly bearing. Their health thereby is improved. A majority of them, I have no doubt, live ten years longer than they would without their military training. Statistics have proved this, indeed.

"Furthermore, their general efficiency is increased by twenty-five per cent.; and thus they are enabled, after they have left the Army and gone into their life work, to draw a higher wage than they could otherwise have earned. Thus the years spent in the Army do not mean financial loss, but gain. And for them the Army is, furthermore, a school of intellectual culture. They are taught many things besides the drill, in the course of military service. The Army is itself a school for privates and for officers as well, and at the War Academy in Berlin lectures of great merit are given upon international and military law. The Army also is a school for moral culture. The church has lost much of its

hold upon the rising generation. Two or three years of Army life, which keeps a young man clear of dissipation, is a great substitute for the work which the church used to do. The Army, also, is a school of politeness. Watch the boorish recruits when they come to begin service and then watch the trained men who have finished. In addition the Army is a school of loyalty. It welds the empire together as no other influence could do. Military service is not waste, it is economy."

"I found that to be the view held generally by the thinking men in Germany.

"Would compulsory military service help in the United States?"

"We need something of the sort. We need far more universal training of all classes of society in their duties to the public and themselves. General indifference to public duty must inevitably sap the strength of any nation, but is certain to be far more dangerous in a republic than elsewhere.

"Training! That is what the youth of the United States needs most. We need military service for our boys."

When one studies the astonishing record of mortality in the French army in the Morocco campaign as divulged in the debates in the French Chamber of Deputies, one is prepared to believe that Germany has been not wholly averse to seeing France saddle herself with the task of conquering Northern Africa, however much she may have seemed to rage at the time of the fuss over Morocco several years ago. This mortality is awakening an angry feeling of protest in France which found utterance in the interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies on June 11 when M. Lachaud took the floor to show that the expeditionary force had suffered greatly from dysentery and typhoid because of unsanitary camps. "Out of an effective strength, of 13,000 men," he said, "we have had 4,000 deaths, about one-third, while the British army had a mortality of only eighty to the thousand in the Egyptian expedition. In the march to Fez the French column had many deaths from pneumonia. Out of 25,000 men, in eight months the French forces lost 7,000, and the medical officers have been blamed for this fearful mortality." Admiral Bienaimé broke in to denounce such a charge against the Medical Department as an atrocious calumny, and Lachaud went on to say that he believed the surgeons and the hospital corps had done their duty, and the staff was at fault in not furnishing Casablanca with all it needed. The soldiers had only four days' rations and they could not cook their provisions as they did not have wood for fires. Besides, there was no medicine for the typhoid cases. Several interrupted to ask whether the orator meant to inculpate General Moirier who was in chief command and who had been ordered to march to Fez under any conditions for the relief of the Europeans in peril there. Lachaud declined to reply, but went on to criticize the staff and generals for allegedly ignoring the Medical Corps. He insisted there was a lack of surgeons and hospital corps men, and that their pay was inadequate for their responsibilities. Writing to us of this interpellation in the Chamber an American military gentleman now in Paris says: "This debate in the French Parliament shows a fearful state of disorganization in the medical department which is the weak side of the French army to-day. It will require at least 100,000 French soldiers to conquer and pacify Morocco. That will make quite a hole in the number of men France could oppose to Germany in case of war and is that much in Germany's favor, to say nothing of the two army corps that country proposes to raise and place in Alsace-Lorraine. People here in well informed army circles are beginning to look upon the Morocco treaty as a white elephant German policy put on the French hands."

Nearly seven hundred sons of the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce were taken on a visit to the U.S. Naval Training Station at North Chicago on June 28. Exactly 690 boys were in the company, each section of ten boys being in charge of a member, marching in column of twos. Some of the men who took a special part in this excursion were Mayor J. F. Bidinger, Waukegan; W. J. Smith, editor Waukegan Daily Sun; W. B. Smith, secretary Northern Illinois Industrial Association, Waukegan; J. K. Orvis, Waukegan, and Carl E. Bayler, president Northern Illinois Industrial Association, North Chicago. In a circular description of the training station, which was distributed among the visitors, were interesting data fitted to excite the admiration if not the wonder of the youthful guests in the expedition. The station is called "the largest institution in the world for the education of naval fighting men." At the time of its dedication in October, 1911, there were between 600 and 700 young men receiving training there; the number now is about 600. The Chicago Association of Commerce has a peculiar regard for the station because it feels that in focussing public sentiment upon the project at a critical time in its development, additional support was obtained from Congress. The station now represents an investment by the government of \$3,475,000, which embraces about forty buildings of all classes. The commandant is Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N. Such intelligent interest on the part of the influential men of a community in large matters of national defense could well be imitated by business men in other cities. The hundreds of youths taken to the scene of this naval instructional activity could not fail to be made better prospective citizens by virtue of what they saw there and to reach the years of maturity with a loftier con-

ception of the relation of very young men to the defense of the Union. At the time of the visit of the United States battleships to the port of New York last fall the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the wisdom of setting aside a day for the visit to the ships of the pupils of the public schools, pupils of the higher grades who would be able to receive inspiration from such a visit. It is to be hoped that at the assembly of the battleships at New York next month this idea will be acted upon and a well planned arrangement be made to give a day for the inspection of the ships by the larger pupils of the schools. We have children's day at the circus and at other places, and it may be believed that they are entitled to special attention when the study of our great warships is involved.

Our Japanese neighbor of the Oriental Review thus moralizes on the subject of our government of the Philippines, using an article in the Louisville Courier-Journal as its text: "Roman imperialism was at its zenith when Rome was a republic, just as it was decadent under the emperors. The French Revolution, which had its inception in the most radical of republican ideals and dreams, was still, in its evolution, but a step in the working out of the great Napoleonic imperialistic policy. Whether a nation be called a republic or an empire is in reality inconsequential, for the materially strong nation cannot escape being an imperialistic nation, if it would, being naturally inclined, and, in fact, duty-bound to lead and protect, as well as to attempt to civilize, weaker nations, just as the strong man of a community is bound in the long run to be the leader of that community. The United States is one of the strongest nations of the world, and its policy, with the Monroe Doctrine added, and with the control of the Panama Canal, is and can be no more and no less than one of imperialism pure and simple. There is absolutely no difference whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt be called President or Emperor. When the nation came into possession of the Philippines, it took upon itself the responsibility of promoting the welfare and the civilization of the Filipinos. It is a part of 'the white man's burden.' Every other strong nation is bearing a similar burden, and true enough is it that when one assumes responsibilities, one must discharge them, however onerous they be, without grumbling. There is no strength to any individual or to any nation that does not carry some responsibility with it; just as to try to seek strength without responsibility is 'to get a one end without an other end,' to quote the words of the Sage of Concord. So it is as selfish as it is futile."

The U.S. warships which have been keeping an eye on American interests in Cuba, began to leave for northern waters on July 1. The Washington, temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, and the Rhode Island sailed from Havana July 1 for Hampton Roads. The Nebraska, at Guantanamo, was ordered to leave for Hampton Roads the latter part of this week; and the Fourth Division, under Rear Admiral N. R. Usher—the Missouri, the Mississippi and the Ohio—will leave Guantanamo July 4. Rear Admiral Usher reported July 1 that there were no further signs of revolution and that no negro rebels had been seen in the last five days. He has ordered the marine detachment from the Mississippi relieved of further duty on shore. The flag of Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, will be transferred from the Washington to the Connecticut at Hampton Roads. Orders have been issued by the Department authorizing the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet to proceed north with the flagship and the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Fleet, to resume the summer exercises. The Georgia and New Jersey will remain at Key West for a few days, but the other vessels will probably start north promptly. The marines now ashore in Cuba will remain there for the present, together with the gunboats now there and certain auxiliaries of the fleet.

Orders issued by the War Department June 24, 1912, direct commanders of Cavalry and Field Artillery Detachments annually to conduct the officers of their commands over a course three miles in length and over rolling country when practicable, with an average of three obstacles to the miles uniformly distributed throughout the course, within a period of eleven minutes. The six-overground obstacles will consist of fences, logs, brush and stone walls not less than three feet high and of such stiffness that they will not break when struck by the horse's feet. The three ditches will be six feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. Officers failing to finish the course within fifteen seconds of the prescribed time and officers not riding their own mounts will be mentioned by name in the reports. The first of these annual rides will be held during the present year. The orders appear under our Army head in this issue.

National Guardsmen of Philadelphia should not be misled by the Philadelphia Inquirer into the belief that there are two divisions in the War Department that concern themselves with state troops. In referring to the Bulletin of Militia Notes, issued by the Division of Militia Affairs, the Inquirer refers to it as the "Division of National Guard Affairs," a designation that may cause a misconception among Guardsmen. There is only one department in Washington that deals with the organized troops of the states and that is the Division of Militia Affairs. Loyalty to the National Guard is all very well, but it is no excuse for giving a wrong appellation to a branch of the Government and creating an erroneous impression among the citizen soldiery.

The removal of the wreck of the U.S. battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana has impressed upon the French authorities the possibility of removing the sunken wreck of the Liberté from the harbor of Toulon, Says J. L., in the London Army and Navy Gazette: "The destruction of the ship was extraordinarily violent and complete. It appears that the forward portion was blown away with tremendous force, and that the debris is scattered in many parts of the harbor. It has been feared that damage might result from collision with broken fragments of the ship, and as a matter of fact the Diderot did touch a mass of metal weighing about ten tons without, however, suffering serious damage. A piece of the stem is sunk in the mud at a distance of 190 metres from the actual scene of the disaster, while a part of the main deck, weighing about forty-five tons, was blown to a distance of 260 metres on the starboard side. Another mass, weighing five tons, was thrown to a distance of 195 metres, while the top of the capstan was shot away to a distance of 250 metres. These difficulties, which are explained in the Yacht, show that the operation of raising the wreck will be one of considerable difficulty. The dockyard at Toulon does not possess the necessary equipment, and the work is intended to be given out to contract. The Minister of Marine has already taken steps with this object, and in regard to the main portion of the ship it is proposed to proceed upon the method adopted in the case of the Maine. There are French companies at Dunkirk and St. Nazaire which have considerable equipment for salvage and towing, but it may be necessary to seek foreign help. The Yacht estimates, quite roughly, that four years may be required for the work, and that an expenditure of 3,000,000 francs may be involved."

To what an extent the rage for speed may be carried in aviation is shown by the following remarks of Capt. Horace B. Wild in the Engineering Magazine for June on aeroplane construction abroad: "Speeds which in England are regarded as very high indeed are looked upon in France as quite ordinary, where sixty miles an hour is considered comparatively mediocre for a monoplane and anything less than fifty miles an hour quite absurd. Anyone who can show a speed of between eighty and ninety miles an hour is thought to have done something worth the doing, but even higher speeds are glibly talked of. American-built machines average in speed from thirty-eight to sixty-five miles an hour." It may be said, of course, that there has been of late an inrush of inexperienced fliers into the domain of aviation, and that it is their ignorance rather than that is responsible for the large number of victims, but when one recalls the experienced aviators who have gone to their death, such as Moisant, Johnstone, Hoxsey, Rodgers and others in this country alone, one cannot but conclude that the air is so deceitful an element that even the most experienced birdmen cannot be too careful in seeing that they are not exacting too much of their machines. To the above list of victims is to be added this week Vaniman with his crew of four and Miss Quimby with her one passenger.

This year's German maneuvers will be participated in by 536,000 men, not including officers, from the Reserve and the Landwehr. The contingents are to be as follows: Prussia, 411,500; Bavaria, 52,000; Saxony, 47,800; Wurttemberg, 25,400. The major portion of the total (332,000 for Prussia) will be called up for fourteen days, and the service of the remainder will extend for various periods, up to fifty-six days. The infantry battalions taking part in the Imperial maneuvers are to be brought up to a strength of 700 rank and file, the others receiving from fifty to 100 reservists, and the two-battalion regiments each forming a third, reserve, battalion. In addition, each army corps will, as a rule, receive two reserve infantry regiments and a reserve group of field artillery, and there will be a certain number of battalions of foot artillery. The men of the Landwehr will be formed in training units attached to the units of their own arm.

The Army Athletic Council, Lieut. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., baseball representative, in a recent bulletin from West Point publishes the scores of baseball games of the U.S. Military Academy for the season of 1912. Score of visiting team is given first: April 10, Lafayette, 6-4; 13, Dartmouth, 6-0; 17, Bucknell, 7-1; 20, U. of Pennsylvania, 2-11; 27, Swarthmore, 1-3. May 1, Stevens Ins. of Technology, 2-11; 4, Lehigh, 3-16; 8, Tufts, rain, no game; 11, Columbia, 1-7; 15, Norwich, 4-8; 18, Pennsylvania State College, 5-2; 22, U. of Michigan, 4-12; 25, Fordham, 0-6; 29, Union, rain, no game; 30, 7th Regt., N.G.N.Y., 1-11. June 1, U.S. Naval Academy, 7-8; 5, Colgate, 6-7; 8, Syracuse, 0-7. Cadet Otis K. Sadtler has been elected captain of the baseball team for the season of 1913.

A trap shooting tournament of the New Jersey State Rifle Association Gun Club, of which Gen. Bird W. Spencer is president, will be held at Sea Girt from July 17 to 18, inclusive. By courtesy of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Mr. Lloyd Lewis will manage the tournament. Shooting will commence at 9:30 a.m., but the opening events will be held open to accommodate late arrivals on the first day. Ideal-Leggett traps and Bluerock targets will be used. Price of targets two cents each, included in all entrance fees. Interstate Association rules will govern. Professionals are cordially invited to attend this tournament, but will not be eligible to compete for any of the cash or trophies.

The Japanese Navy Department, according to press advices, has definitely decided to adopt 14-inch guns as the principal armament of the new warships now building. The Kongo, the super-Dreadnought recently launched in England for the Japanese navy, is to be equipped with these guns. The principal gun at present in use in the Japanese navy is the 12-inch gun. The power of the 50-caliber 12-inch guns of the battleship Kawachi, which has just been completed in Japan, compared with the 50-caliber 14-inch guns, is as follows: 12-inch gun—Weight, 66 tons; weight of projectile, 1,130 pounds; penetrative power, 11 inches; 14-inch gun—90 tons, 2,000 pounds, 12 inches, respectively.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Chief of Ordnance, in G.O. 2, June 17, 1912, issues instructions covering the duties of chief ordnance officers, and C.O. of ordnance depots in the field.

NAVY AVIATION SCHOOL.

(Condensed from the New York Sun.)

Annapolis, Md., June 20.

From North Island, San Diego, Cal., the Navy Aviation School has been transplanted to Annapolis. The new base allotted to the Navy aviators is a strip of beach on the Severn River adjacent to the steam engineering experiment station and directly opposite the Naval Academy. The three machines, all the Navy now possesses, are housed in tent hangars near the shore, and the members of the enlisted force are camped in cone tents of khaki between the hangars.

The Navy birdmen lost no time in assembling their fliers and are now making daily flights, swooping around the small harbor, rising to their favorite altitude of from 300 to 200 feet, circling the stretch of Chesapeake Bay in the offing and making swift glides to the surface. Their getaway as they start from the surface of the water, with pontoons lifting, is as quick and graceful as that of the ducks for which the region is famous.

When the officers from the German fleet visited the Naval Academy on their way to New York Lieutenant Ellyson gave them an exhibition of flying that made them sit up and take notice. There were expressions of "Wunderschoen!" from the German naval officers, and the Kaiser's next ambition, if Prince Henry XXXVII. of Reuss tells the tale, may be the organization of a large force of American hydro-aeroplanes. At any rate, that is what the Navy Department of the United States will have if it provides the funds, for over 400 young officers in the fleet have put in applications to join the aviation school.

The officers are Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., in command; Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, U.S.N., the Navy pioneer aviator and former submarine officer; Lieut. J. H. Towers, U.S.N., and Ensign V. D. Herbster, U.S.N., tuning up the motors, experimenting with wireless apparatus or rigging new pontoons in preparation for their daily flights. General supervision over Navy aeronautics, as they call it, is exercised by Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., at Washington.

In the Curtiss machines Mr. Curtiss has used the new pontoon invented by Naval Constr. H. C. Richardson, U.S.N., which has proved successful. The Curtiss hydros do not warp their wings in steering, but are controlled by side rudders and are more adapted than the Wright to their single pontoon because of their smaller reach and wing area.

There has been much talk about the intended use of hydro-aeroplanes in war. The officers at the Navy School, however, are in training for only two jobs. One, and the more important, is to leave a warship, locate the enemy and send wireless information of the location and of the number and kind of the enemy's force. Possibly also in the ensuing action aviators will let the fire control officers in the ships' tops know how the shots are taking effect—to "spot," as it is called in Navy parlance, the errors of gunfire. Such a message might read "up a hundred," meaning that the shells were falling a hundred yards short, or "down two hundred," should the columns of water thrown up indicate that the projectiles were aimed for too great a distance.

The second duty, strange as it may seem, is to locate submarines making day attacks. In the trials at San Diego the officers flying in Navy hydros were able to see submarines at a depth of thirty feet below the surface. French aviators claim to have seen submarines at a depth of fifty feet under somewhat different light conditions.

Although special guns to destroy air machines have been invented for high angle fire, there is a 100 to 1 chance at least that the flier will escape uninjured. With the ordnance now in use in navies the world over any harm to aeroplanes at ordinary heights is almost out of the question.

As there is no reason for high flights in Navy observation work the Navy aviators have not gone higher than 2,700 feet and their flights do not average over 300 feet. In land flying better wind conditions are found at high altitudes, but in flying over water anywhere near land the best air conditions are found at about 200 feet. Much above that height the currents become very tricky.

So interested has the Army become in the records of the Navy aviators that the War Department is planning to use hydro-aeroplanes in coast defense work and has ordered three Curtiss machines and one of the new military Wright hydros.

The science of flying in hydro-aeroplanes is as yet in its infancy, and the results attained by the naval officers are therefore remarkable. The instruction was carried on entirely in land machines and proceeded on very careful and conservative lines. In consequence, although there have been one or two spills, the Navy aviators have met with no serious accidents up to date, yet have made great progress in the art. The Navy Department is constantly receiving applications from young officers in the fleet who are eager to fly, and this summer it is planned to give a few of them instruction either at Annapolis or Guantanamo.

The machines are specially rigged for purposes of instruction. They are unique in having double control wheels, one in front of each seat, which work together. The pupil is allowed to grasp the secondary control wheel, lightly at first, to get accustomed to the feel of the steering as the instructor handles the wheel in flight. There is also a foot cut out on the throttle that can be worked by the instructor independently.

Recognizing that flying machines should be made with a big margin of safety to be effective, the Navy men have used engineering precautions in the partial rebuilding of their machines. The pontoons are attached by strong braces. The wires are all in duplicate, and thus have more than twice the strength thought to be sufficient.

All the nickel steel bolts are drilled for split pins, so that the heads cannot work off. Beams under heavy strain are made spar shaped; every brace is wired in place so that in case the bolt breaks the brace will remain in position. These improvements, with other technical devices, have been largely made by the officers.

The machines weigh about 1,300 pounds, and have more than the lifting power necessary to take a heavy passenger aloft. They fly better with a passenger than with one man. The Navy Wright, with two propellers, has 32½ horsepower. The Curtiss planes have 75 horsepower with one propeller.

The two problems of wireless and aeronautical compasses are being worked out by men on special duty. Ensign C. H. Maddox, U.S.N., is now studying wireless at Harvard in the new high voltage laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School, and he will be followed by Ensign H. W. Boynton, U.S.N., who will spend his leave of absence from the School of Marine Engineering at Annapolis in working on new designs for aviation wire-

less equipment. The compasses are being designed by naval constructors at Washington.

EUROPEAN AERONAUTICS.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

A SUPREME AERIAL FLEET.

Paris, June 25, 1912.

The new Minister of War, Mons. Millerand, who has a reputation as a methodical and energetic organizer, has yielded to the popular outcry for a supreme aerial fleet and brought a considerable increase in the estimates devoted to aviation, which will exceed 20,000,000 francs in 1912. The corps of military aviators is to be raised from 170 to over 400, and as several hundred civilian aviators would be forthcoming at the mobilization, including European best champions, the republic has some good ground to pretend to the mastery of the air, all the more so that France is the center of aeroplane manufacture and that there is no shortage of matériel to be feared. In the respect of aviation the French position is now unique in the world, but that it can only be maintained such by persevering financial and military efforts is obvious, in view of the rapid strides now being made by the German aviation department, which, though arrived late on the scene, is trying hard to regain the time lost. No less than 8,000,000 francs are this year to be devoted by Germany to the acquisition of flying machines and sheds, and an equal amount will go toward the organization of instruction centers. Moreover, Germany has a good advance in what concerns dirigibles, of which she has twenty-six units ready or completing, against only ten for France.

It is interesting to note that a little headway is to be made this year in the practical organization of naval aviation. Some 1,100,000 francs (\$220,000) will be placed at the disposal of Captain Daveluy, chief of the "service de l'aviation navale." An aerodrome is to be erected on ground already bought at Fréjus, near Toulon, and the transformation of the 6,000-ton cruiser Foudre as mother ship for aeroplanes is to be completed. As that department is known to be under competent management, instructive experiments may confidently be expected in the Mediterranean in a very few months.

An earnest demand has also been made for dirigibles suited to naval purposes, both England and Germany being now pursuing studies in that direction. Dirigibles are considered more serviceable for scouting work than are aeroplanes, for the reason that they can safely fly by night, can stop their engines to render their observations more precise, and can carry powerful wireless appliances. Here, however, the question of price has to be considered, a dirigible and shed entailing an expenditure of some \$200,000, and thus representing the cost of some twenty fast aeroplanes, which many think the better investment.

Despite the extraordinary development of civilian aviation and the sporting prowess some of them have realized, French naval aviators have shown themselves less enterprising than their American colleagues in the practical utilization of hydroplanes, and are only just now commencing serious tests in the 6,000-ton aviation mother ship Foudre and in the naval aerodrome of Fréjus, near Toulon. At present there are three hydroplanes available, viz., two Farman and a Voisin, that have successfully passed preliminary trials. Four other improved machines have been ordered that embody the lessons of the interesting Monaco hydroplane competition, two being of the Breguet type of 110 horsepower (boat-shaped), a third of the Farman system (70 horsepower) and a fourth of the Nieuport (also 70 horsepower). As Commander Fatou and the dozen qualified pilots under him are enthusiastic believers in the future of the new branch, there is every reason to expect this nucleus aerial flotilla will prove the means of fruitful experiments and contribute to render air craft a potential factor in naval warfare.

NINE DAYS WITH FRENCH TERRITORIALS.

As is well known, the French army would in case of war put in the field, in addition to an active army of over 3,000,000 men (1,400,000 of the standing army and 1,700,000 of the first reserve), a second reserve of some 1,500,000 men (armée territoriale). These territorials, all of whom have served two or three years under the colors, are called at 35-7 years of age to undergo nine days' training in barracks. It has been my privilege—as it is for every Frenchman, either in the capacity of officer or private—to follow a course of exercises of nine days' duration with the robust and hearty peasants of old Brittany and Vendée, and, considering the moral and professional qualities of those veteran soldiers who cheerfully had left their fields to shoulder once more the excellent Lebel rifle at a time of grave international crisis (Franco-German difficulties), my sincere opinion concurs with that expressed in the parting "adieu" of the commanding colonel, a hardened and military looking officer, whose hair had whitened under the African sun (colonial campaigns), when he said: "Bretons et Vendéens, I admire in you the military bearing of the men of an essentially military race, whose innate cheerfulness is proof against fatigues, cold, rain and want! I observed you joyful on the march, keen on target practice, intent on that game of war that may be the reality of to-morrow, and I am indeed certain of your fitness for any duty of campaign work. I am proud and thankful the honor should have been reserved to me to lead such men in action, whenever the mother country calls us!"

Of course, so optimistic a judgment could not be formulated with equal justice in all parts of France. It is a fact—that need not be exaggerated—that some of the territorials issuing from the great industrial centers have neither the sincere patriotism nor the physical endurance necessary to good soldiering work, and similar observation has been made in Germany. There is indeed a wide difference between the military capabilities of peasant and workmen reservists—all to the advantage of agricultural France. Most officers consider that past thirty-five years of age a workman used to the confined atmosphere of works and mills is inept to campaign duties, which is far from being the case with countrymen accustomed to work in the open under all conditions of weather.

These considerations help the conviction among experts that in the long run a struggle between France and Germany would be less unequal than appears at first sight. Even if the French army of the first line were to suffer decisive reverses at the frontier, the superior value of her reserves would yet permit the republic to maintain the fight indefinitely—a thing which was attempted in 1870-71, but rendered impossible by the want of cohesion, discipline and training of the "armies" improvised by Gambetta, and still more by the utter lack of organization. After the regular army had been shamefully (but shame on the high command only!) defeated and captured at Metz and Sedan the game was up, the Germans having before them only armed mobs of

half-starved civilians, lamentably unfit to meet seasoned soldiers in the open. Patriotism and bravery have been shown to be of no avail without a methodical preparation carried out in peace time, and France has taken the lesson at heart, and is still applying it despite the exertions of pacifistic dreamers, who quote the Boer war and the war of Vendée in support of their contention that time spent in barracks is wasted and that soldiers are merely men with rifles!

But if the rank and file of the Gallic army is above all praise—and has been judged so by many competent observers (and notably by General Bell, of the U.S. Army, and Sir John French, of the British army)—the same can hardly be said of the officers of the reserve and territorial army, too many of whom are only corporals with gold stripes, concerning themselves with questions having little regard to efficiency, troubling little about the requirements of modern warfare and lacking the initiative, bodily activity and fighting spirit that are the characteristics of the true officer. Any military student witnessing French maneuvers would understand the opinion of German experts having followed the Moroccan campaign, that should France meet again with defeat she will owe it to the deficiency of the command—a thing hardly to be wondered at in a country where political support "piston"—and not merit—is the main (and too often the only) consideration for promotion, where no officer, however able, can hope to have a successful career if he does not assiduously court the favor of those who happen to be in power!

WORK OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Putting the demand for increased pay for the force on the basis of an obligation owed by the Government to the officers and men of the Philippine Constabulary for their faithful service, the annual report of Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Director of the Constabulary, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, which has just appeared in print, points out that several high grade officers resigned to accept better positions, which fact is only one among many to prove that officers of the Constabulary are underpaid. "The Constabulary has responded to every call the Government has made upon it," says the report, "and its officers have given the best years of their lives to arduous and loyal service that has been largely the means of enabling the Government to be what it is now, and the Government is morally obliged to give earnest consideration to this subject at an early date." The report makes these recommendations for larger pay: Captains, \$1,800; first lieutenants, \$1,500; second lieutenants, \$1,200 for the first two years and \$1,400 thereafter. The grade of third lieutenant should be abolished. This is an increase for the captains and first lieutenants of \$100 per annum, with no change for the second lieutenants for the first two years and then \$200 more. The pay of enlisted men should be increased by at least one dollar a month.

Of the enlisted men 533, or twelve per cent., are in their third period of enlistment, and 284, or six per cent., are in their fourth period. "There are nine vacancies in the grade of third lieutenant at the present time, which, together with the absence of thirty-six officers on vacation in America and Europe, had a decided effect on the efficiency of administration." As a number of the officers of the Constabulary have now served ten years continuously, as well as two or three years previously in the archipelago with other organizations, the question of retirement and pension is a serious one, affecting the stability of the Constabulary. It is suggested that the Government give to the pension fund an amount equal to that contributed by the officers and men. General Bandholtz gives a summary of the casualties in the Constabulary since its organization to the end of the fiscal year of 1911:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed or died of wounds received in action	12	227
Wounded in action	41	225
Died in service, due to all causes	51	1,150

The discharges of enlisted men for disability have amounted to 740. Two more companies are much needed in the Mountain Province, Northern Luzon, and the Governor of the Moro Province had requested two additional companies, while other provincial governors complain of insufficient force. On June 30, 1911, the actual strength of the Constabulary was 303 officers and 4,167 enlisted men, distributed throughout the archipelago in 119 stations. The extent to which the Constabulary have contributed to the enforcement of law and order is indicated by the statement in the report that "except in the Moro Province no troops of the Regular Army or Scouts were on active field duty during the year."

The extent to which religious animosities have been a source of serious friction may be judged from the part of the report dealing with political and religious conditions. "In some localities lines are very sharply drawn between Roman Catholics and Aglipay's followers or between Roman Catholics and Protestant converts," says the report, "but all hands appear to exercise much more self-control in these matters than was the case a few years ago. Greater efforts seem to be made to arrange religious processions to avoid quarrels or feuds." The municipal police have not improved in the year, and the necessity of prohibiting municipal officials from making wholesale discharges of police is still apparent.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE.

(From the Oriental Review for June.)

The world may or may not be conscious of the fact that Russia is once again engaged in her old game of aggression upon weaker nations, or that she has so far recovered from the disasters of the Manchurian campaign of seven years ago that she is now able to pursue her policy of expansion with all the swagger and ease that were so conspicuously hers in the years before 1904. Her financial condition has never been as sound as at present. She has completed a thorough reorganization of her army, so that she can, if need be, muster 1,800,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry at a moment's notice on the frontiers of Germany and Austria. And this enormous army is now entirely free for use wherever Russia chooses to send it, for her relations with the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria and Italy) are at present so cordial that there is visible uneasiness concerning them in France as well as in Great Britain.

Ten years ago world politics revolved around the pivot of the rivalry between Russia and Great Britain in Turkey, Central Asia and the Far East. The Russo-Japanese War, in a sense, may be considered as a phase of that rivalry, with Japan fighting England's battle to check the Russian advance to the open sea. The situation of world politics has since undergone a complete change, not due to the defeat of Russia in the Man-

churian campaign, but to the rise of Germany as a naval power. It is a patent fact that if the British navy be defeated by that of Germany, the world-girdling British Empire must inevitably crumble to pieces. England is therefore now engaged in a break-neck race with Germany for the goal of naval supremacy, and has neither the time nor the power to continue her rivalry with Russia. And this being so, she has concluded ententes with France and Russia, and attaches such importance to Russia's good-will that one English statesman has declared: "Without Russia where should we be?" It is all due to the German navy. Russia is only too glad to let Germany take care of the troublesome English watch dog, so that she herself may do whatever she chooses in other parts of the world. Whoever has instigated the Kaiser to build more dreadnoughts surely deserves the hearty thanks of the Czar.

Advancing along the line of the least resistance, which is her traditional policy, Russia's activities are now directed towards China, Persia and Turkey. Whatever the Chinese may think of the declaration of independence of outer Mongolia under Russian protection, the world cannot fail to know that this territory is lost forever to China. Not only this, but what Russia desires in the way of availing herself of the weakness of China, occasioned by the revolution, is laid down with unblushing frankness by a writer in the Novoe Vremya, a Russian nationalist organ, of Feb. 4.

This shows the complete ignorance of Russia of the intentions of Japan. The latter regards China as a market for the products of her ever-increasing industries and is therefore in the same line of policy with England and America for upholding "the open door" and the territorial integrity of China. The return of Russia, with her territorial ambition and tariff barriers, is, therefore, to say the least, quite as distasteful to Japan as is the idea of her being drawn into the conspiracy of robbing China of her dependencies.

Russian action in Persia is described as "flat burglary" by Sidney Low in the Fortnightly Review.

According to the London Times correspondent, "Russia will probably be forced to take over the administration of Persia, and she and Great Britain must establish either a dual control or separate protectorates." It means that Great Britain in Persia finds herself with an open and contentious frontier alongside that of a great military power. Absorbed in her rivalry with Germany, England has no time to think of the safety of the Indian Empire.

The recent developments of the Turco-Italian war all indicate the desire of Russia to throw her influence on the side of Italy as against Turkey. The Turco-Italian war is in a stage in which neither belligerent can advance or retreat. Italy cannot subdue Turkey unless the attack be made at Constantinople, which task is pronounced by military experts of Europe to be too perilous even for the Italian army or navy, or both, and Turkey, therefore, can be brought to her knees only by Russia assisting Italy.

The advance of Russia is the advance of the policy of aggression and conquest to which China, Persia and Turkey, each and all, bear a bitter testimonial. Germany, Austria and Italy will be very willing partners in the Russian ambitions. It is provocative of anger that not a single nation of the world raises a warning finger at Russia, as Japan did seven years ago.

WISCONSIN IN JOINT MANEUVERS.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1, 1912.

Unless all signs fail—and the appropriation—Wisconsin will be the scene of mimic warfare in realistic fashion, in the near future. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's correspondence from the line of march of Colonel Getty's command, "the Provisionals," has kept you well informed of their progress. One of the most gratifying features of the march from Iowa to Madison seems to have been the cordiality and kindness of the farm and village people along the route. Some of the very best of Wisconsin's troops—some of the old "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac—were recruited in those southwestern counties of the state, and their descendants know a soldier when they see him.

The papers, of course, unable to resist the sensational side of a story, have had much to say of men brought back in irons—of ten per cent. desertions because of the severity of the march, but such reports are largely exaggeration, and judging from appearances, officers and men alike have greatly benefited by the march.

And just here is where they are to have one great advantage over their opponents in the forthcoming maneuvers: and it is by no means the only one. For three or four weeks, while the Wisconsin men have been at their desks, shops or farms, the Regulars will have been marching and scouting—much of it over the very terrain that is to become the field of action. As this letter is penned "the Provisionals" are even now finding their daily westward march impeded by Cavalry thrown forward from the national reservation between Sparta and the Windrow Bluffs. By the time they have reached their allotted camps both the Infantry and Cavalry destined to make up the Regular brigade will have pretty thoroughly explored every pass through the dividing ridge, every road and byway between the Government reservation and that of the state of Wisconsin which lies some twenty miles to the eastward.

So far as numbers are concerned the opposing forces will be about equal, provided that Illinois sends one regiment to strengthen the Wisconsin line. Colonel Getty will have his 2,000 "Provisionals"—one battery and one squadron—all Regulars, while Colonel Holway, designated to head the attacking force from the East, will have the 2d and 3d Wisconsin, the Wisconsin battery, reinforced possibly by one regiment from Illinois and probably one squadron from Fort Sheridan. If the Guard regiments are each 600 strong when they take the field, after the weeding out process, the Regulars will have no advantage in numbers. In every other respect the odds are with them.

Yet that Wisconsin command is not one to be trifled with. For thirty years only Regulars have been inspectors and instructors in the state; for many years the "Badgers" have camped side by side with the Regulars and have been subjected by West Point instruction to "regular" methods and discipline; for five years past they have been having annual outings with officers from the Leavenworth schools as their "coaches." For the past six years their officers have had their correspondence school and annual examinations. As for the men they have long been accustomed to field duties—to frequent changes of camp, striking, pitching and packing tents, doing their own cooking; practicing patrolling, outpost and outguard duty. Many of the officers are veterans of the Porto Rico campaign, some of them have served in the Philippines—all have had to study as all the men have had to shoot. To an eye accustomed to the white cross belts and trousers of the eastern

armories, they look "rough as all outdoors," but out of doors seems their native element.

Colonel Holway is a Shattuck graduate with a record of thirty years' service in the Wisconsin 3d; his staff officers have been carefully chosen, and while horses for the battery, and for the escort and transportation wagons, may be far below proof the personnel of the command will pass muster and more. Every man has passed the physical examination; very many of them have taken the anti-typhoid inoculations; most of them will have had short practice marches, and everything that their Adjutant General and his advisers could think of by way of adding to their efficiency, has been formulated and set going.

One circular, for instance, prescribes exactly what items every officer and man must have with or on him as he takes the field; and company commanders will be held rigidly accountable, through daily inspections, for the thorough observance of the order. Then come the lists of supplies to be taken in the wagons—one to each company—down to "twenty-seven pairs of laces for russet marching shoes (three pair to be carried in each surplus kit bag)" and "two ten-gallon milk cans for carrying water." Each officer's allowance is catalogued with the same painstaking care. Nothing seems to have been overlooked in the matter of ordnance, subsistence or quartermaster supplies; and except in the matter of transportation Holway's brigade, when it fares forth from old Camp Douglas about the 25th of June, will be no mean antagonist. Comparing it in retrospect with the same number of our volunteers, as they started in '61 and again in '98, a veteran observer said: "We wouldn't have stood much of a show against fellows trained as these are."

But "these fellows" are up against the real thing, and well they know it.

PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Reedsburg, Wis., June 29, 1912.

Sunday, June 23, was a busy day for the soldiers of the Provisional Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A. Each one seemed determined to crowd two days' rest or pleasure in one. There were plenty of girls, and those who did not have one girl had two. It was a beautiful day; temperature just right for everything. There was a soldier baseball team crossing bats with some local team during the entire day. Big crowds were in camp all day, especially at 5:30 p.m. to hear the band concert. They have been held in the football grounds of the university since our arrival at Madison.

QUITTERS GET THE LAUGH.

About 7:30 p.m. an unusually loud and sustained cheering was heard among the enlisted men, and on inquiry it was learned that twenty-seven of the lazy ones (quitters) who had fallen out during the past two weeks and gone back to their respective posts, had been returned to the regiment by the different post commanders and had just arrived. They will undoubtedly have considerable fun poked at them during the next few days by the stagers. We are glad to have moonlight nights again, and last night was such an ideal one that we were loath to give it up.

ON THE MARCH.

We left Madison at 7 a.m. Monday, and reached the remainder of the brigade near Ashton at 10 a.m., having covered nine and one-half miles in three hours, with very few stragglers. Actual marching time two hours and forty minutes, which goes to show what troops can do in the way of marching, with packs, when they get accustomed to it. Again we have a beautiful camp, located on a hill that gives a view for several miles in all directions. The march of the next day was not so pleasant as the one the day before, but we passed through a beautiful district. The crops looked good, and the houses were neat and freshly painted. They looked more like the houses of a city suburb than they did like farm houses. The march was a trying one in many respects; it was very hot, and the roads were very dusty, as we approached the Wisconsin River deep sand again appeared, also multitudes of mosquitoes.

We reached camp about 12:30 p.m.; distance marched about fourteen miles. It was located about half a mile east of the river and a mile east of Sauk City. The sand was not deep enough this day to delay any of the transportation, wagons and auto trucks came in immediately behind the troops. In spite of heat and dust very few men fell out. Camp was made in a grove of trees, which was protected from the sun's rays, but seemed also to shut off the breeze. During the night as well as the afternoon it was uncomfortably hot for the first time since starting. Also the mosquitoes were so bad that we had to go to bed and get under mosquito bars in order to make life worth living.

MANEUVER PROBLEMS.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, Inf., joined the observers the afternoon of June 25. The following morning the Division forced a crossing of the Wisconsin River. There are two wagon bridges and one railroad bridge, one of the former at Prairie du Sac, a mile north of Sauk, the other two at Sauk. The wagon bridge at Sauk was the one assigned to the Provisional Regiment. In carrying out its part of the program the regiment made an early start. Reveille at 3:45 a.m., breakfast at 4:15, assembly at 5. A careful reconnaissance of the vicinity had been made the previous afternoon so that by 5:30 the different elements were in position and ready for the attack. The signal for it was given at six and the bridge was carried at seven. The enemy retreated toward Baraboo and the pursuit was promptly organized. The Provisional Regiment taking the road toward Kings Corners. Due to the early start, and fatigue occasioned by the fight at the bridge, the march was shortened for that day. Camp at Pains Corners was reached at 10:30 a.m.; distance covered only about eight miles. A slight shower at 8:30 laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere, making the march very pleasant. Within an hour after making camp nearly everybody took a much needed siesta, as the mosquitoes had interfered seriously with sleep the night before. The afternoon of June 25 the band went to Sauk City and gave its usual afternoon concert there, before a large and appreciative crowd composed of citizens of the two neighboring cities, Sauk and Prairie du Sac, together with many from the surrounding country.

The evening of June 26 Colonel Getty held a conference of all the officers to discuss the fight of the morning. Colonel Morrison discussed the work of the line troops and Major Munson that of the Medical Department, after which many questions were asked, and the discussion became general, showing that all were interested. There were no mosquitoes at this camp, and the temperature just right so that those who had lost sleep the night before made up for it this night. An early start

was made again on the morning of the 27th, renewing pursuit of the defeated enemy. On approaching the narrow pass leading to Baraboo we found the rear guard of the enemy so strongly entrenched that it took us two hours to drive him out. This again delayed our arrival to the next camp about one and one-half miles west of Baraboo, near Lyons. In the maneuver of the morning the company flags were used by the observers to outline the location of the enemy and in conducting the exercise. We reached camp at 10:45 a.m., having marched only eight miles. The road was good, cherted all the way, but a plenty of dust nevertheless. The hill crossed was 1,200 feet high and quite steep in places, but none of our transportation had any trouble in crossing it. We again had a beautiful camp located on a high hill overlooking the town of Lyons at our feet, with a fine view of the city of Baraboo, one and one-half miles distant. The Baraboo River flows within 500 yards of the south end of the camp. It is six or eight feet deep and about ninety feet wide, water fairly clear and cold, so that once more the men have had a good swim. In coming here we passed about one and one-half miles west of Devil's Lake, which they say is beautifully located among the high hills two miles south of Baraboo. The hills surrounding it rise to a height of 1,400 feet. Some of the officers ran down in automobiles to see it and they speak of it in glowing terms.

Our band gave its usual concert in camp at 5:30, then went to Baraboo and gave one there at 7:30. The usual conference on the problem of the morning was held at seven. The night was a little warmer than the night before, but a slight breeze made sleeping pleasant.

THE USE OF SWEATERS.

The morning of June 28 was too warm for sweaters; heretofore most of the officers and many of the men would wear the sweater until after breakfast. Many think that the sweater does not give adequate warmth when the wind is blowing. In cold weather, without wind, it is good; but a cold wind seems to penetrate it very readily. Also some think that a jacket would be more convenient. Pulling the sweater over the head in putting it on or taking it off is very objectionable to a man on foot, and almost impossible for one mounted.

MORE MANEUVERS.

Soon after starting on the morning of June 28 the enemy was discovered in an entrenched position about half way between Lyons and North Freedom. It took about two hours to deploy and drive him out, after which the pursuit was resumed. Camp near Ableman was reached about 10:30 a.m.; distance eight miles. We were glad the march was so short as the road was very dusty, and it proved to be a very hot day. We were glad to get in the shade and stay there. It was uncomfortable hot, even in the tents, with very few clothes on, but fortunately there were a few trees at hand which provided ample shade.

The Baraboo River runs within fifty feet of the south end of camp and many were temporarily cooled by a swim in its waters. The area of the field in which this camp was made did not exceed twelve acres, so that we were very much crowded. A command of this size, about 1,950 men, should have about twenty acres; and, as a rule, we have had that much on this trip. The night was fairly pleasant, though a little warm; no cover was needed until just before daybreak. There were a few mosquitoes, but not enough to interfere materially with the sleep of a hearty lot of men. The morning of June 29 the weather was as warm as the day before (91 degrees in the shade and 115 degrees in the sun), and the road a little more sandy and dusty. We marched with the main body of the brigade and had no engagement with the enemy, so that our march was continuous to our next camp, nine and one-half miles northwest of Ableman. We are located one and one-half miles west of Reedsburg, again on the Baraboo River, in a forty acre pasture, so that we have just spread ourselves.

CAMPING ON THE BARABOO.

The river runs along the north edge of camp; and, from my tent (the walls are rolled), I can see several hundred men in bathing, diving, splashing and shouting like a crowd of truant school boys. We are glad that we struck such a nice camp as we stay here until Monday. Reedsburg is a nice clean little city of about 2,000 inhabitants, with numerous stores, so that officers and men will have no trouble in getting rid of some of their loose change and finding other amusement during their two days' stay. A few mosquitoes have made our acquaintance, but they are not troublesome as yet; and we will be exceedingly fortunate, if, with so fresh water about us, they do not become more numerous. Drinking water is more convenient, plentiful and of better quality than at any previous camp. There are two artesian wells at opposite corners of the camp which supply a plenty for all purposes.

There is also a small spring in the pasture, and a plenty of shade so that we think we will be able to pass the time here very pleasantly until Monday.

BILGED MIDSHIPMEN.

"There are probably only one or two cases on the naval records," says the New York Evening Post, "where a 'bilged' midshipman ever succeeded in obtaining a commission in the Navy after being forced out of the Naval Academy. It was pointed out in this column last week that Midshipman William H. Saunders, of South Carolina, who was dismissed from the Naval Academy on Sept. 6, 1911, for 'inaptitude,' had been reappointed to Annapolis by the Congressman of his district, and was to take the examination for the lowest class. Midshipman Saunders was a member of the third class when dismissed. One of the bravest officers the Navy ever had returned to the Service, after having been 'bilged' at Annapolis, and performed feats of daring which have never been excelled. This officer was William Barker Cushing, who was a commander when he died in 1874, being then the youngest officer to hold that rank. At the semi-annual examination of the midshipmen in February, 1861, Cushing, who was then in the first class, having entered in 1857, at the age of fifteen years, was found deficient in Spanish. On the report which was sent to the Navy Department the following remarks were made:

Aptitude for study, good; habits of study, irregular; general conduct, bad; aptitude for naval service, not good; not recommended for continuance at the Naval Academy.

"Cushing resigned on March 23, 1861, and a few weeks later secured the appointment as acting master's mate. In October of that year he was restored to the Navy as an acting midshipman, and became a lieutenant on July 16, 1862, being then less than twenty years old. He was a lieutenant commander at the age of twenty-two. His most brilliant exploit was the destruction of the Confederate ironclad ram, Albemarle, at Plymouth,

N.C., on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, with a guard of logs placed around her at a distance of thirty feet. The night was dark and rainy, and as Cushing sailed up the river in a steam launch he passed the U.S.S. Southfield, which had been sunk by the Confederate ram, without having been seen by the pickets.

"Before he approached the ram he was discovered, but, nothing daunted by the fire of artillery and musketry, rushed at the logs. He passed over them, coolly detached his torpedo, and exploded it under the port quarter of the vessel, which sank at her moorings. Before she sank, the ram sent the launch to the bottom with a shot. Cushing and a fireman escaped, after much exposure, in swimming down the ice-cold river and hiding in the swamps. Two others were drowned, and five officers and six men were taken prisoners, including Pay Dir. Francis H. Swan, U.S.N., retired, who is still living, his home being in Boston."

THE NEW NAVY GYROSCOPIC COMPASS.

Some further facts as to the new gyroscopic compass for the United States Navy, which was described in our issue of March 16, appear in the Scientific American. In this new compass, it is stated, for the first time in the history of navigation we have a compass which, under all conditions of service, constantly holds exactly true to the geographical meridian, requiring no correction factors and no correction tables.

Heretofore a gyroscope employed on shipboard has required constant correction involving some four variables including the speed of the vessel itself—and all this before the true north is found with any exactitude. The new compass overcomes all of the difficulties heretofore encountered and constitutes a precision instrument of the highest accuracy. The Bureau of Navigation for many years has pursued elaborate investigations to overcome the growing difficulties with the magnetic compass. It was through the research by Mr. Elmer A. Sperry, of New York, intimately associated with the pioneer electrical development of this country, that the results were finally achieved.

The gyroscopic compasses are now in use upon the Delaware, Florida, North Dakota, Utah, Michigan and other of the largest battleships, as well as on the larger submarines. The force it is that is depended upon to produce the great north-seeking power of the new compass—some 300 times that of the standard magnetic compass—is the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and the wonder is that apparatus could be devised which could be made to respond to so subtle an influence. The underlying principle is stated as follows:

"Any mass when set in motion is found to follow laws differing radically from those that apply to bodies at rest; for instance, a spinning wheel may be moved in any direction without the slightest resistance, response or reaction, so long as the trajectory or line of movement is straight; but let it be other than straight, for instance, in a curved or circular path, or about any point or axis, either nearby or remote, and at once new and unexpected phenomena manifest themselves in the form of automatic motion, especially if the revolving body is free to move in other directions than its spin. We thus see that it is angular motion and not unilinear motion that causes these responses, which are known as gyroscopic precession.

"To illustrate further this principle: Imagine an observer out in space looking directly at the south pole of the earth. He would at once notice it turning clockwise upon an axis which pointed directly toward him. Now suppose he could also see a number of gyrocompasses, no matter where they were located upon its surface, he would notice that as soon as they were set spinning they would start orientating, and when finally settled the axis of the spinning wheel of each of them would be pointed toward him, and the direction of the spin of each would be exactly the same as that of the earth, namely, clockwise.

"The gyro-compass receives its directive power as an effect of the earth's rotation and gravity acting on the spinning wheel. The wheel revolves in a vacuum at approximately 8,500 revolutions per minute. A directive power is developed which amounts to practically 204,000 dyne centimeters, when in the east-west position at the equator. These values have been checked up by actual observations and tests of the directive power under service conditions made by representatives of the United States Navy and engineers of the Sperry Gyroscopic Company.

"The gyroscopic compass on moving ships does not point north, but constantly requires the introduction of some three positive or negative correction factors, before one can ascertain the true location of the meridian. On land a gyro-compass will point to the absolute north, but when mounted upon a moving body is deflected from the meridian. The amount of this correction depends upon three variables, the course of the ship, the speed and the latitude. The latitude also introduces a second correction, due to certain characteristics of the compass. Heretofore it has been necessary to make simultaneous readings of these three independent factors and compute the total correction, or else consult elaborate tables. Mr. Sperry has produced an automatic correction apparatus, constituting a simple part of the compass structure, by means of which all the above components of deflection are compensated for and automatically entered, so that all readings of the master compass, together with the repeating compasses and other auxiliary apparatus, are always held dead upon the meridian. The indication of each repeater located at remote parts of the ship is always held true and found to read exactly upon the sun without any of the troublesome correcting factors mentioned above. This automatic correction device does away with the necessity of consulting charts or tables or making computations. Artificial orientation, coupled with the unique device which indicates when the compass is exactly, on the meridian, promotes accuracy and quick setting.

The gyro wheel of the Sperry compass operates in a vacuum, which effects a material saving in the driving power required, and also maintains effective speeds for a considerable period after any cessation of the power supply, due to accident. The secondary transmission system comprises a master compass located in the hold of a ship wherever convenient; a transmitter and various forms of repeating compasses, controlled by the transmitter, but located at different points about the ship; and switchboards with instruments for synchronizing and controlling the distant instruments. Upon the synchronizer and distributing panel are indicators, one for each repeating instrument, so that the officer responsible for the compass at the central station can always see at a glance that each repeater compass is functioning properly. Not only is there an entire absence of variation and deviation in this gyro-compass, but extended experience at sea shows that the heaviest

gunfire has no effect on the instruments and that there is no heeling error even in the heaviest rolling, this being true for all headings.

SERVICE RELIEF WORK PRAISED.

That the relief work of the U.S. Army and the Revenue Cutter Service met with the hearty appreciation of the people of the recently flooded districts along the lower Mississippi Valley is shown by the following letter to Secretary of War Stimson, which is only one of many that have been received from grateful communities that were the objects of the solicitude of the relief forces of the Services:

New Orleans Progressive Union, June 14, 1912.
Sir: The New Orleans Flood Relief Committee, which since April 16 has had charge of the situation in Louisiana, and has assisted in some degree the State of Mississippi, wishes to call your special attention to the service rendered the committee and citizens of this state by the officers of the U.S. Army and Revenue Cutter Service. It is without exaggeration to state that but for their trained and intelligent assistance so spontaneously given and so thorough in application, the Flood Relief Committee of New Orleans and various civilian committees of this state could not possibly have handled the situation in any degree approaching the manner in which this work was accomplished through the aid of these Government officers. Perhaps one of the most conspicuous features of this service was that they were always in advance of trouble, and when the trouble broke had foreseen against loss of life by their good judgment and immediate control of the situation. As a matter of fact the loss of life due directly to the flood and by drowning was practically unheard of. The few deaths that did occur were from exposure or disease, and could be attributed to causes other than the flood. We are all the more appreciative of the work of your officers for the reason that it was a labor without reward, other than that of work efficiently accomplished. They were on the firing line at all times, night and day; alert, resourceful, cool, and handling each problem with judgment and the effectiveness of Army training. Our whole city unites with the committee in commending them to you for their service in behalf of the people of this state, for it may be said that the greatest flood that ever visited the Mississippi Valley has been handled with the greatest degree of efficiency in the history of such fights.

Most respectfully yours,

M. B. TREZEVANT, Secretary-Treasurer,
New Orleans Flood Relief Committee.

HON. HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War.

WILKES'S ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

The claim of Lieut. (later Rear Admiral) Charles Wilkes, an officer of the United States Navy, to the discovery of the Antarctic continent, has been still further sustained by the researches of the Australian Antarctic expedition under Dr. D. Mawson, whose arrival in the Antarctic continent has just been announced. This expedition has established the truth of Wilkes's narrative which was given to the world as a result of his extensive explorations in the first half of the last century. In 1838 Lieutenant Wilkes was placed in command of an expedition authorized by Act of Congress of May 18, 1836, for exploring and surveying the Southern Ocean. This was the first expedition ever fitted out by the National Government for scientific purposes. Between the years 1838 and 1842 Wilkes visited the Madeira Islands and Rio Janeiro in 1838; Tierra del Fuego, Chile, Peru, the Paumotu group, Tahiti, Tutuila and the Samoan group and New South Wales in 1839; the Antarctic regions, New Zealand, the Fiji group and the Hawaiian Islands in 1840. The mass of important scientific information gathered on these cruises was published in nineteen large volumes. The claim of Wilkes was long disputed by the geographers of Great Britain, but now another British expedition itself, following that of Shackleton, has proved the injustice done to the persevering American naval officer who, in a small sailing vessel, did what was not repeated for decades even by steamships. The Mawson expedition has established two winter camps, so the reports say, on the coast of Wilkes Land, one of them being on Termination Land, the most westerly point of the Wilkes cruise.

It will be recalled by students of polar discoveries that the Challenger expedition sent out by the British government in 1872-76 reported that "it is probable that Termination Land does not exist," thus giving an official discrediting to the claims of Wilkes. The chief reason why the Challenger expedition questioned the existence of Termination Land was that the soundings showed oceanic depths only twenty-five or thirty miles from the place where Wilkes indicated land on his chart. It was contended that there could not be land near such depths of sea, but the Mawson expedition has found depths of 6,000 feet within a few miles of Coats Land. In the light of the sudden changes in the ocean depths within short distances and the sudden leaps of mountains to great heights from close to the ocean's edge it was certainly stretching a point to discredit an explorer's report on the supposition that such rapid shelving is unlikely away from the shore. What must have wounded the proud spirit of Wilkes was the denial by a collection of swivel-chair scientists of what he had seen with his own eyes and what the other members of the expedition also had seen, as if theory should stand against the avouch of one's own senses.

Wilkes was born in New York city in 1798, entered the U.S. Navy as a midshipman in 1818, served in the Mediterranean and the Pacific, became a lieutenant in 1820 and in 1830 was placed in charge of the U.S. Department of Charts and Instruments. He had the grade of lieutenant when he made his celebrated voyages of discovery. In 1843 he was made a commander and reached the grade of captain in 1855. He went on the retired list in 1861 and on that list reached the grade of rear admiral in 1866. He died in 1877. Like other great voyagers he did not find a bed of roses on returning to his native land. His Antarctic expedition was carried by the sloops-of-war Vincennes and Peacock, the brig Porpoise, the storeship Relief and two tenders. His return to New York from the Pacific coast was by way of the Philippine Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. He reached New York June 10, 1842, and was promptly court-martialed, but was acquitted on all charges except that of illegally punishing men in his squadron. One of the charges against him at his court-martial was that he had fabricated the discovery of the Antarctic, so that if his own countrymen were disposed to doubt him, it is perhaps not surprising that the English had their doubts. There was a close race for priority of discovery, Wilkes sighting Wilkes Land on Jan. 19, 1840, just one day before Dumont d'Urville sighted Adélie Land about 400 miles farther west. The expedition of Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908-9 corroborated Wilkes and the Mawson researches now should place Wilkes's fame as a discoverer on an enduring basis. Wilkes's career was not to close without other stirring incidents. In the Civil War with the rank of captain he was

in command of the U.S.S. San Jacinto which stopped the British mail steamer Trent and took off Mason and Sidel, the Confederate commissioners to Great Britain. Though he was officially thanked by Congress, his act was disavowed by President Lincoln to avoid a war with England. On his being disgraced in November, 1862, on the ground that he had been too old to receive the rank of commodore he began a long controversy with Secretary of the Navy Welles which eventuated in his being court-martialed and sentenced to public reprimand and suspension for three years.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On point of order raised by Senator Bristow the admiral and vice admiral sections were stricken from the Naval Appropriation bill while it was under consideration in the Senate on July 5.

Provisions for wireless stations as in the Navy bill reported to the Senate were agreed to by the Senate. Also the purchase and preparation of sites, buildings and apparatus of high power stations (cost not to exceed \$1,000,000), to be located one in the Canal Zone, one on California coast, one in Hawaiian Islands, one in American Samoa, one in Guam and one in Philippines, appropriating \$400,000 to be available until expended.

After an exhaustive investigation and a number of scientific and service experiments a board, consisting of Major Edward L. Munson, Med. Corps, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Gen. Staff, Capt. J. R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. F. Miller, 27th Inf., has recommended the adoption of a new marching shoe. It has also recommended the issuing of a general order containing instructions for the fitting of shoes. The general order is now being prepared in the War Department, and in all probability the new shoe will be adopted by the Department. Those who have examined specimens of the new shoe regard it as an ideal marching shoe. There is a greater amount of space above the toes in the soft box of the shoe than in either the marching shoe now used in the Army or the garrison tan. It is so constructed that when snugly laced it will hold the foot in a position so that it will have no appreciable forward, lateral or vertical slipping. The most important feature of the shoe is that it will permit the foot to spread naturally, so that the weight of the body will rest on the proper part of the foot. The ordinary commercial shoe, it developed in the experiments, pushes the great toe out of its natural position, and the new Army shoe is designed to correct this evil. The experiments and the making of the new shoe were conducted under the personal supervision of the members of the board. Four companies of the 7th Infantry were selected to conduct the service tests at Fort Leavenworth. The feet of every man were measured and their shoes were fitted by the officers of the board. The marching shoe, the garrison tan shoe and the experimental shoe were tested in marches that were made at Fort Leavenworth. Every man was required to carry a forty pound burden on his back and the test marches continued for nine days, the longest hike being twenty-four miles. At the close of each march the condition of the feet of the soldiers was carefully examined and X-rayed, and by a series of X-ray photographs the actual position of the foot in the shoe was ascertained under all varieties of service conditions. It was ascertained that while the garrison tan shoe could be classed as good footwear, it had some defects which are corrected in the new shoe. It developed that much depends upon the fitting of any shoe and its proper lacing. For this reason instructions will be issued in the general order soon to be published.

One who has carefully followed the communications of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on aviation cannot fail to note how the development of flying in the Navy has followed the valuable suggestions he made in those timely and inspiring letters. It might, of course, seem extravagant to some if we should claim that these letters originated those impulses which have now culminated in the splendid naval aviation school at Annapolis, yet it is worthy of note that the application of flying to naval purposes in our Navy is in accordance with the recommendations made by Admiral Chester. The first of these admirable stimuli to aerial activity in the Navy appeared in our columns on Oct. 22, 1910, page 204, under the caption, "Naval Aeronautics, a Hint to Midshipmen." That he might speak from practical experience Admiral Chester had taken a flight himself at Issy, France, with Count de Lesseps. As he sped above the ground he said the thought always was with him of what a fine thing it would be to be able to fly above the sea and open up the horizon still more widely. Less than two months later in another letter, communicated to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 17, 1910, Admiral Chester outlined a scheme for special aviation study by naval officers. He then said: "By executive direction order a few well selected young officers to schools of instruction for aviation just as has been done for naval constructors to study their specialty." The summary of the work being done at the Annapolis aviation school, which appears in another column will show, if read in connection with the letters of Admiral Chester, how clearly he set forth the advantages to the Navy of a prompt beginning of aviation study and how accurately he marked out the lines of development which it should take in its early stages. That we have already gained markedly by this prompt adoption of the ideas put forward by Admiral Chester is shown by the statement of our French correspondent in another column that despite the enormous progress made by the French in aviation "French naval airmen have shown themselves less enterprising than their American colleagues in the practical utilization of hydroplanes."

The victorious United States rifle team reached New York from Buenos Aires July 3 on the Verdi, of the Lamport and Holt Line. Col. Charles D. Gaither, Md. N.G., captain of the team; Capt. Stuart W. Wise, M.V.M., Capt. Walter H. Hyde, Tenn. N.G., Lieut. W. C. Stoll, 29th U.S. Inf., Sergt. Calvin A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., Sergt. Ollie M. Schriener, U.S.M.C., Sergt. John H. Kneubel, N.Y.N.G., Mr. John W. Hessian, of Bridgeport, Conn., returned. The team adjutant and quartermaster, Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., accompanied the team as far as Montevideo, Uruguay, from which point he sailed July 9 for Panama, via Cape Horn. Captain Moss will return to Washington about July 25. Not only did the team win the international prize (a beautiful silver cup donated by the President of Argentina), but they also won several thousand dollars in money and a number of bronzes, gold chains and other valuable prizes. The nations participating in the match

(Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and the United States) have formed a Pan-American International Rifle Association, and the next match will take place at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August of next year. Every member of the rifle team speaks in most glowing terms of the treatment they received in Buenos Aires. The U.S. Minister, Hon. John W. Garrett, and Mrs. Garrett tendered the team a reception. The American Society of the River Plate gave a banquet in their honor, and many other dinners, receptions, theater parties, etc., were given for them. According to reports received from Buenos Aires, not only did the team win the admiration of all by their fine shooting, but by their fine appearance and manly deportment they also won the esteem and affection of everyone with whom they came in contact.

With the confirmation of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., as a brigadier general in the line of the Army the office of head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs will become vacant, and President Taft has decided to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Col. Frank McIntyre, Inf., U.S.A., who has been assistant to General Edwards in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the rank of colonel. His actual rank in the line of the Army has been major. Colonel McIntyre was detailed to duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs March 2, 1907, and his knowledge of the politics and commercial conditions of the Philippines, Porto Rico, San Domingo and Cuba resulting from long experience in the affairs of those insular countries, some of them dependencies of the United States and others temporarily under the jurisdiction of the War Department and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, has made him invaluable for the service required of him. Colonel McIntyre is a native of Alabama, and graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1886, being assigned as a second lieutenant to the 19th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 3d Infantry, July 4, 1892, and was transferred to the 19th Infantry Aug. 12 of the latter year. He was promoted captain in 1899, and major of Infantry in 1908. He is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1889, and has served as a member of the General Staff. During his service Colonel McIntyre served on frontier duty in Texas and as an instructor at West Point, and among other duties took part in the Porto Rican campaign in 1898.

Opposition to the issuing of bayonets and trenching tools to the Cavalry, as suggested by the Cavalry Equipment Board, is developing. The board, it is understood, has recommended that each sergeant be furnished with a hatchet, and that all men armed with rifles be furnished with a pick and shovel. This is in addition to a bayonet. As a compromise proposition it is proposed that trenching tools not in excess of fifty pounds per troop be carried on the squadron combat wagon, or on a pack mule. There is violent opposition to the proposition to add to the equipment carried by a trooper both bayonets and trenching tools. The officers in the Cavalry are dividing into two classes. Those who regard cavalry as mounted infantry insist that the troopers should carry the same amount of equipment that is issued to the Infantry. Officers who insist that the strength of cavalry is largely due to its mobility argue that the equipment of cavalry should be lightened instead of increased. Some of them go so far as to insist that they should be armed with lighter and shorter rifles, something after the character of the old carbine. This faction of the Cavalry are insisting that more attention should be given to the development of saber drill and the equipment of the mounted service with better and lighter sabers. The Secretary of War is giving his personal attention to the subject and has asked the Ordnance Department to furnish plans by which fifty pounds per troop of trenching tools can be carried in the squadron combat wagon or on a pack mule.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has written a letter to Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, protesting against the passage of the Gallinger-Gregg bill, providing for the reorganization of the plucking board. By the terms of this measure the way is opened for the exercise of political influence in the approval of retirements under the act governing the plucking board. In all probability irresistible pressure would be brought to bear on the White House every time a list of officers was submitted to the President by the board. The provision which states that such influence should not be used will, in effect, be a dead letter. There is absolutely no way to enforce such a provision and no President would refuse to listen to the request of a member of Congress or some prominent leader of his party who happened to be interested in an officer who had been designated for retirement by the board. It would be far better to abolish the board altogether than to hedge it about with the restrictions contained in the Gallinger-Gregg bill. In fact, the passage of this bill will eventually bring about the abolishment of the plucking board as it will create such a strife over the reports of the bill that the President and members of Congress will bring about the repeal of the act as a matter of self-protection.

Troops A, B, C and D, 3d U.S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, left June 26 for El Paso, where they go, presumably, to preserve the neutrality laws. "Primarily," says the San Antonio Express, "the troops are rationed for thirty days, and they go to the border equipped for field service. Major Sedgwick Rice commands the squadron, consisting of approximately 260 officers and men. The squadron is going into the field short of officers. Aside from Major Rice, there is 1st Lieut. Consuelo A. Sloane, squadron adjutant and quartermaster; Capt. Charles Van Way is commanding Troop A, and 2d Lieut. H. W. Wagner is with him; Capt. James N. Munro is commanding Troop B; 1st Lieut. H. B. Johnson is commanding Troop C; Capt. Julius T. Conrad commands Troop D, and has Lieutenant Cooke with him. Major Francis M. C. Usher, of the Med. Corps, is accompanying the squadron with a detachment of Hospital Corps men."

With reference to the President's veto of the Army bill, Major Johnson Hagood says: "I feel like the soldier on the long hike who met a darky and asked him how far it was to Cootville. The darky answered: 'Ten miles.' After another hour's march through the hot sun and dust, he met another darky and asked him the same question. The second darky said: 'Boss, its jist ten miles.' 'Thank God,' said the soldier. 'I am at least holding my own!' I say 'thank God! we are holding our own,' and if we can hold our own in Army legisla-

tion for the next two or three years we shall then enter upon another period of constructive legislation like that from 1901 to 1911."

Noting that June 18 was the centennial of the declaration of war on Great Britain, June 12, 1812, the Chicago Tribune says: "Congress might have chosen a less significant time than the eve of this anniversary to remind Americans that their little military force is now, as it was then, putty in the hands of unscrupulous politicians. The war opened with disaster—Gen. William Hull's surrender of Detroit; and disaster attended it for two years. Political appointments to positions in the Regular Army were numerous, and such officers were worse than useless. The War Department showed no great knowledge, and poverty put its little knowledge out of service. Futile attempts at invasion were followed by defeat or abortion until the political officers were weeded out at the end of the year 1913, and Jacob Brown, Winfield Scott, E. W. Ripley and others who had fought their way up were put in command. A hundred years later—and the same old game."

With nearly \$100,000,000 in the Treasury, officials express the belief that it will not be necessary to issue additional bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal for nearly a year. The purchase and building of the waterway to date has cost the United States \$276,487,000. Of this amount \$137,886,000 has been paid out of the general fund of the Treasury and the rest from bond issues. Balancing its books for the fiscal year just closed, the Treasury Department issued a statement showing that the Army cost \$150,182,000, against \$160,136,000 the previous year; the Navy \$135,556,000, against \$119,938,000, and pensions \$153,597,000, against \$157,981,000. The postal deficiency for the year, according to unrevised figures, was \$1,568,000, while \$22,616,000 was paid out in interest on the public debt.

The blank form used for reports on the inspections of ships has been revised and is being reprinted. Among the new features, the old questions in regard to swimming have been enlarged, as follows: "What percentages of the officers and of the crew can swim five minutes without exhaustion? How many completely around the ship?" Another new question suggested by the new method of issuing supplies against a lump money allowance, instead of the former allowance in kind, is: "Does the state of the ship, her fittings, or equipment indicate that, for the sake of gaining high standing in the maintenance allowance competition, her condition has been allowed to run down, or that repairs or renewals have been unduly spared, to the detriment of her continued serviceability?"

A circular issued by the Adjutant General of Texas, on June 29, announces the postponement of the Texas National Guard infantry maneuvers in Alexandria, La., until Aug. 7, and contains the significant statement that the Governor considers it unwise, in view of conditions on the border, to permit the Guard to leave the State at the time originally set for the joint mobilization with the Arkansas and Louisiana troops in Alexandria, which was July 8-17. Accordingly, the mobilization is deferred to Aug. 7-16, with troops of the Regular Army, "should the condition on the border then warrant the Texas National Guard leaving the state for such maneuvers."

The Marine Corps is recruited up to its authorized strength. The prospect of trouble in Cuba during the past two or three weeks has materially increased the applications for enlistment. According to advices received at Marine Corps headquarters the recruits are exceptionally high quality, both as to physical and mental qualifications. It is thought that the additional four hundred men provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill can be secured in a few weeks after this increase is authorized.

Without considering the merits of the scheme, the War Department decided that it had no authority to attach a recruiting outfit to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Colonel Cody made a proposition by which he would pay the expenses of maintaining a company each of Infantry and Cavalry, and a battery of Field Artillery, as an advertisement for the Army. These three organizations under the command of their officers were to accompany the show and be part of it. The recruiting was to be done on the show grounds.

The U.S. Army transport Sheridan, which had been drifting in the ice near Alaska, as noted in our last issue, arrived safely at Nome, her destination. A message to that effect was received at the War Department June 28 from Major Gen. Arthur Murray, who is aboard the vessel. The Department was asked that the vessel be allowed to remain at Nome until the Arctic Sea is cleared of drift ice. Permission was granted.

The office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, July 3, reports flights at the Signal Corps Aviation School, College Park, Md., for the year ending June 30, 1912, as follows: Total flights, 1,500; total duration, 259 hours, 16 minutes. Flights made by aeroplanes before final acceptance by the Government are not included in this number, nor does it include practice "hops" across the field by beginners.

U.S. mine planter San Francisco, Comdr. William H. C. Bullard, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 26, from Norfolk, for a stay of from six to eight weeks. Her present orders are to remain here two months, laying and picking up mines. Friday she will go to Bradford and coal. Collier Caesar is also in.

A proposition to increase the number of field officers to attend the Fort Riley Mounted Service School is being considered by the War Department. It is probable that this increase will be provided for even if it is necessary to reduce the classes of company officers at the school.

A prominent Japanese publishing house is advertising a Japanese translation of Gen. Homer Lea's "The Valor of Ignorance."

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., July 1, with twelve officers and 287 casuals.

NAVY RETIREMENTS.

President Taft on July 1, 1912, approved the application for voluntary retirement of six captains and one commander, and the Navy Retirement Board on July 2 selected three captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and one lieutenant for compulsory retirement. The officers who retire voluntarily are:

Capt. James P. Parker, on general court-martial duty at New York Navy Yard; Richard M. Hughes, commanding the armored cruiser Washington and now ill in New York; John E. Craven, attending the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.; Wilson W. Buchanan, commanding the battleship Ohio; Guy W. Brown, commanding the station ship at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and also the Cleveland; Albert L. Key, on leave.

Comdr. William G. Miller, ill in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

The captains retire with rank of commodore and the commander with rank of captain.

The voluntary retirements during the last twelve months make a total of twenty-eight vacancies which have occurred in the grades of commander and captain since June 30, 1911. This number was twelve less than that required by law. Consequently, the "Plucking Board" had to select twelve officers to be compulsorily placed on the retired list. The officers selected were the following:

Capt. Charles M. Fahs, relieved of command of the cruiser California, proceeding home via Europe; George R. Salisbury, waiting orders, Independence, Mo.; Reuben O. Bitler, captain navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Comdrs. Matt H. Signor, Naval War College; Armistead Rust, captain navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; Marcus L. Miller, commanding the gunboat Vicksburg; Charles H. Hayes, Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert W. Henderson, inspector of ordnance, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; Walter Ball, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; Leland F. James, at hospital, Puget Sound; Cassius B. Barnes, executive officer of the receiving ship at New York.

Lieut. Hugh McL. Walker, in charge of the branch hydrographic office, Boston, Mass.

These voluntary and compulsory retirements promote the following officers to the next higher grade:

Comdrs. George W. Kline, Joseph Strauss, Robert L. Russell, Harrison A. Bisham, G. R. Evans, E. W. Eberle, C. M. McCormick, W. W. Gilmer and R. E. Coontz.

Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hasbrouck, J. R. P. Pringle, B. B. McCormick, E. S. Kellogg, D. V. H. Allen, F. H. Clark, E. L. Bisset, E. H. Campbell, W. S. Crosley, C. J. Lang, H. B. Price, M. E. Trench, T. S. Wilson, H. A. Pearson and O. P. Jackson.

Lieuts. Robert Morris, J. D. Wainwright, H. K. Cage, G. W. Steele, jr., S. H. R. Doyle, W. K. Riddle, W. N. Jeffers, J. W. Timmons, J. G. Church, C. S. Freeman, R. L. Berry, H. C. Cooke, R. A. Abernathy, W. K. Wortman, Hayne Ellis, F. D. Berrien, J. H. Comfort and Paul Foley.

Lieuts. (J.G.) C. A. Woodruff, F. M. Robinson, J. F. Connor, R. P. Scudder, C. C. Hartigan, G. A. Alexander, W. H. Booth, E. B. Woodworth, J. P. Olding, R. M. Brainard, C. S. McWhorter, S. T. Taffinder, D. W. Fuller, A. G. Stirling, J. T. G. Stapler, L. B. Anderson, J. S. McCain, H. F. Emerson and M. E. Manley.

Captain Parker was born in North Carolina Sept. 25, 1855, and was appointed from that state June 10, 1873. He was commissioned captain July 1, 1909.

Captain Hughes was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 28, 1859, and was appointed from that state Sept. 25, 1874. He was commissioned captain March 11, 1910.

Captain Craven was born in New Jersey Nov. 24, 1858, and was appointed at large Sept. 24, 1874. He was commissioned captain July 1, 1910.

Captain Buchanan was born in Ohio, Feb. 28, 1858, and was appointed from that state June 25, 1875. He was commissioned captain March 4, 1911.

Captain Brown is a native of Wisconsin and was born March 30, 1858. He was appointed from Indiana June 24, 1875, and reached the grade of captain March 8, 1911.

Captain Key was born in Tennessee July 30, 1860, and was appointed from that state June 27, 1877. He was commissioned captain July 1, 1911.

Comdr. William G. Miller was born in Virginia Dec. 31, 1864, and was appointed from that state Oct. 1, 1881. He was commissioned commander July 20, 1908.

Captain Salisbury was born in New York March 2, 1855, and entered the Navy from Missouri Oct. 1, 1874. He was commissioned captain Nov. 14, 1910.

Captain Bitler was born in Pennsylvania May 3, 1859, and was appointed from that state June 24, 1875. He was commissioned captain Jan. 29, 1911.

Captain Fahs was born in Georgia Dec. 12, 1862, and was appointed from Alabama Oct. 1, 1880. He was commissioned captain Dec. 14, 1911.

Commander Rust was born in Virginia July 12, 1862, and was appointed from that state Oct. 1, 1881. He was commissioned commander Oct. 30, 1908.

Commander Hayes was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 7, 1864, and was appointed from that state Sept. 25, 1880. He reached the grade of commander June 24, 1909.

Commander Miller was born in Maryland Sept. 25, 1866, and was appointed from Massachusetts Sept. 4, 1884. He was commissioned commander Oct. 25, 1909.

Commander Signor was born in Illinois Dec. 14, 1870, and was appointed from Nebraska May 21, 1886. He reached the grade of commander March 4, 1911.

Lieutenant Commander Ball was born in New York July 18, 1872, and was appointed from that state Sept. 6, 1888. He was commissioned lieutenant commander July 1, 1906.

Lieutenant Commander James was born in South Carolina Aug. 30, 1872, and was appointed from that state Sept. 9, 1889. He reached the grade of lieutenant commander Aug. 28, 1907.

Lieutenant Commander Barnes was born in Arkansas Jan. 1, 1872, and was appointed from Oklahoma Sept. 7, 1891. He was commissioned lieutenant commander July 1, 1908.

Lieutenant Commander Henderson was born in Ohio April 22, 1877, and was appointed from that state Sept. 22, 1893. He was commissioned lieutenant commander Dec. 27, 1909.

Lieutenant Walker was born in Georgia Oct. 24, 1882, and was appointed from that state Sept. 13, 1899. He reached the grade of lieutenant July 30, 1908.

First Lieut. George E. Price, 14th U.S. Cav., who was retired from active service June 28 for disability incident to the Service, was born in Kentucky Feb. 3, 1875, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 29th U.S. Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was transferred to the 10th Cavalry the following October, and was promoted first lieutenant, 14th Cavalry, Jan. 8, 1909. Before being appointed a second lieutenant he served as a private in the 7th U.S.

Cavalry and in the mounted service, and also as a private in the 34th U.S. Infantry in the Philippines.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Nathalie Louise Blanchet, daughter of Mrs. Auguste Du Rest Blanchet, formerly of Morristown, N.J., will be married late in July to Waldo S. Hauxhurst, of Evanston, Ill. The ceremony will take place in the Isle of Jersey, in the English Channel. The bride-elect is the granddaughter of the late Major Augustus Du Rest Blanchet, U.S.A.

Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lena Pearl Walsh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Walsh, were married at the family home, Locust Lawn, Newburg, N.Y., June 22, 1912, by the Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell. The bride's maid of honor was her sister, Miss Esther Walsh. She was given in marriage by her father. The bridegroom's best man was Lieut. Roger C. Powell, Corps of Eng'rs., U.S.A. After an extended tour of the Northwest Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness will go to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The marriage of Lieut. Robert Henry Lee, U.S.A., class of 1912, U.S.M.A., great-grandson of "Lighthouse Harry" Lee, to Miss Mabel Parran, of Baltimore, Md., took place in that city June 22, 1912. The honeymoon will be spent at Atlantic City and Blue Ridge Summit, after which Lieutenant Lee will take his bride to the home of his uncle, Judge John P. Lee, at Rocky Mount, Va. Lieutenant Lee is a great-nephew of Robert E. Lee and a son of the late Henry Lee, and has been assigned to the Coast Artillery branch of the Army.

Lieut. Charles Sherman Hoyt, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Poorman were married June 19, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents in Alameda, Cal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. A. Foley, and the house was decorated with pink flowers and greens. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt left for southern California to spend their honeymoon. Later they will go to Fort Sheridan, the station of Lieutenant Hoyt.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. Robert Oliver Curry, of Key West, Fla., of the marriage on Saturday, June 29, 1912, of her daughter, Miss Gladys Curry, to Lieut. Walter Putney Boatwright, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in the Church of the Transfiguration in the city of New York, the Rev. Dr. C. G. Houghton officiating. After an extended wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Boatwright will reside at Jackson Barracks, La.

Mrs. W. A. Gill, wife of Captain Gill, U.S.N., returned on the Tenyo to San Francisco, Cal., June 25, from Honolulu and ports of China, with her daughter, Miss Grassie Bulkley, and the engagement of her daughter to Mr. J. B. Hyde-Smith, son of a prominent and wealthy society woman of Honolulu and San Francisco, is announced. Mrs. Gill and her daughter are at the St. Francis, and will go to Washington in a few days. The Colorado is expected at Bremerton shortly from Honolulu, and Captain Gill is to be relieved to go to Washington and await orders.

The marriage of Miss Ethel L. Smith and Lieut. Ralph E. Haines, C.A.C., U.S.A., which was to have taken place on June 29, 1912, at Westfield, Mass., has been postponed on account of the serious illness of Miss Smith, who has been taken with typhoid fever. No date for the postponed wedding has yet been set, but it is hoped that it will be in the near future.

The wedding of Miss Flora K. Conner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Conner, of San Francisco, Cal., and Mr. Alexander T. Schenck, son of Mrs. Schenck and of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., took place at the home of the bride on the evening of Wednesday, June 26, 1912, at 8:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roy Eastman, cousin of the groom. The house was most beautifully decorated with ferns, daisies and white roses. Mr. Harold Lauderback, Harvard '08, acted as best man. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Conner, sister of the bride. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was charmingly gowned in white chiffon, trimmed with thread lace, with court train of white satin. The wedding veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms, and the flowers carried were a shower of valley lilies. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to about fifty guests. The bride and groom after a wedding trip to Santa Cruz will reside at 6021 Geary street.

Lieut. Edmund Russell Andrews, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Joyce Bishop, of Carthage, Mo., were united in marriage Thursday evening, June 27, 1912. Miss Rebecca McLaughlin, of Kansas City, was maid of honor, and Miss Virginia Graves, of Lexington, Mo., bridesmaid. Mr. Henry Roper Bishop attended the groom as best man, and Mr. Bartlett Bishop conducted the marriage service.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Andrews, of Kenton, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter, Jeanne, to P.A. Surg. Kent C. Melhorn, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Wednesday, June 19, 1912.

Mrs. Liela Alexander Emery, widow of John J. Emery, of Cincinnati, and a daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles T. Alexander, U.S.A., retired, was married at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, July 1, 1912, to the Hon. Alfred Anson, of London, youngest of the five brothers of the Earl of Lichfield. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sydney N. Usher, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's. Among those at the wedding were Gen. and Mrs. Alexander, the bride's sister, Mrs. Arthur Delano Weekes and Lord Dalhousie. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Mr. and Mrs. Anson left immediately after the ceremony for Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Anson has a summer home. They will return to New York early in the fall. Mrs. Anson has a daughter, Alexander Emery, and two sons, Thomas and John Emery. Mr. Anson was born in 1876. He is a nephew of the late Duchess of Buccleuch and of the Marchioness of Blandford, mother of the Duke of Marlborough. His mother was Lady Harriet Hamilton, a daughter of the Duke of Abercorn. He lives at 18 Manchester square, West London.

The marriage of Miss Henrietta Mercedes Saltmarsh and Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., took place June 27, 1912, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Olmstead Saltmarsh, on West Belmont street, Pensacola, Fla. Rev. Father Fullerton was the officiating priest, and the attendants were Miss Genevieve Brent, maid of honor; Lieut. Theodore Chase, U.S.A., best man; Miss Cora Louise Simpson and Miss Fannie Renshaw, bridesmaids. Judith Maxwell and Brent Watson, dressed all in white, parted the broad satin ribbons and Thomas Watson was the ring bearer. The ceremony took place in the living room, the wedding party being grouped before an altar with fragrant southern vines, banked with fragrant white roses and burning waxen tapers. Palms formed a wainscoting about the drawing and living rooms, the tall fronds of the tropical plants rising almost to meet a frieze of smilax and fragrant white flowers. The bride wore a gown of beautifully embroidered white lingerie over white satin,

with filmy lingerie cloth veiling the length of the long, graceful train. Her veil of tulle was worn with a most becoming mop cap, and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and valley lilies. An orchestra played during the reception hours. Throughout the house the beautiful decoration of palms and smilax continued.

Miss F. G. Hoover and Lieut. J. P. McCaskey, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., were married June 5, 1912, at St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Rivers, of Charleston, S.C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Susie Elizabeth Laillard, to Lieut. Theodore W. Martin, U.S.A.

A beautiful June wedding was that of Miss Eugenie Ward Root to Lieut. James Wilson Riley, 2d U.S. Field Art., which took place June 29, 1912, at the family home-stand of the bride's maternal grandfather, David Ward, at Orchard Lake, Mich., at present the residence of Mrs. Louis Henry Pelouze, the sister of Mrs. Root. Miss Root is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kent Root, Mr. Root being the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Root, formerly of Hartford, Conn. The special car Yolande conveyed Detroit guests to the scene of the wedding, which was set for high noon. The ceremony took place in the grounds before an altar of palms and Canterbury bells, approached through an aisle fashioned of broad white ribbon, about which garlands of smilax had been loosely woven, and was conducted by Rev. Dr. Maxon, of Christ Church, Detroit. The bride was gowned in a short chiffon gown embroidered with pearls, and her simple tulle veil, held by a wreath of orange leaves, trailed softly over the grass as she came—accompanied by the strains of the wedding march—to the altar on her father's arm, where she was met by Lieutenant Riley. The attendants were Miss Lucille Pelouze, a cousin of the bride and maid of honor; Miss Keyser, of Pensacola, Fla.; Miss Molly Nye, of Auburn, N.Y.; Misses Gwendolyn Currie and Anne Loomis, of Detroit; Miss Friend, of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss McCune, of New York, bridesmaids, and Mrs. Charles B. DuCharme, of Detroit, who acted as matron of honor. All but Miss Pelouze were gowned alike, in voile costumes of quaint design and wearing Leghorn hats, about the brims of which were wreaths of forget-me-nots, which were also carried from one side of the hat to the other under the chin, the whole surmounted by a bunch of tiny tips of contrasting colors. Also an unusual feature was the carrying of staffs, on which were tied great bunches of old-fashioned garden flowers, giving to the wedding procession a most unique and charming appearance. Lieut. T. DeWitt Milling, U.S.A., stationed at Washington, acted as best man, the ushers being Lieuts. W. E. Shedd and Philip Mathews, Coast Art., U.S.A., Stephen Gillespie, class of 1907, and Mr. Logan Thompson, of Cincinnati, the military contingent wearing white uniforms. The wedding breakfast was served on the lawn, the bride's table being on an upper porch overlooking the two lakes by which the grounds are bordered. The bride and groom were obliged to leave through a veritable bower of serpentine confetti thrown by the guests in order to reach their waiting automobile, which began the first stage of a wedding journey to the home of Lieutenant Riley's family in Bamberg, S.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley will be at home at West Point in the autumn.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, of San Francisco, and Capt. Howard H. Johnson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were married at Washington, D.C., July 3, 1912, at the apartment of the bride in the Northumberland. Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated at the ceremony. Miss Helen Johnson, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Frank B. Martin was best man.

Miss Nancy Collins Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, of Portsmouth, Va., was married to Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., at Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, by the Rev. Myron Marshall, the bride's cousin. Palms, ferns, white roses and lighted tapers decorated chancel and altar. Miss Nash wore a gown of white satin Charmeuse and rose point lace, carrying orchids and lilies of the valley, and was given in marriage by her father. Miss Florence Nash was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Anita Cresap, sister of the groom; Miss Dorothy Mersemer, his cousin; Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Bertha Emerson and Miss Mary Seddon. Lieutenant Cresap was attended by his brother, Ensign James M. Cresap, U.S.N., as best man. After the ceremony a brilliant reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Nash. The house was a veritable garden of Southern smilax and roses. According to the time-honored custom, as the bride ascended the stair she threw her bouquet to the maids and ushers, the lucky ones being Miss Anita Cresap, who caught the ring; Miss Mary Seddon, the thimble, and Lieutenant Hooper, the dime. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Cresap left on a special tug for Old Point, and thence to Canada, after which they will go to Newport, where Lieutenant Cresap is stationed.

The marriage is announced of Miss Laura Pancoast White, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Pancoast, of Riverton, N.J., to Lieut. Bert B. Taylor, U.S.N., at Canacao, P.I., July 3, 1912. The bride has been for several months visiting her brother, P.A. Surg. E. C. White, U.S.N.

The marriage of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States, and widow of Algernon Sartoris, of Warsaw, England, to Mr. Frank H. Jones, of Chicago, First Assistant Postmaster General under President Cleveland, took place at Clermont, Cobourg, Ontario, July 4, 1912, the summer home of the bride there. The Rev. Canon Spragg, of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, officiated.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Orson B. Williams, father of Capt. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., and grandfather of Ensign Edgar M. Williams, U.S.N., died at Springfield, Ohio, June 19, 1912.

Mr. Henry Culver, father of Mrs. Joseph S. Herron, wife of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7, 1912.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sutherland Herron, mother of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., died at Hartford, Conn., June 23, 1912.

Mrs. Samuel L. Allen, sister of Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, U.S.M.C., died at Monroe, La., June 25, 1912.

Mrs. George M. Daniels, wife of Capt. George M. Daniels, U.S.R.C.S., died at Saxonville, Mass., June 24, 1912.

Mr. William T. Schley, a well known retired lawyer, whose wife was Miss Mary Reeve, daughter of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. Isaac V. D. Reeve, U.S.A., died July 1, 1912, at his home in Far Hills, N.J. Mr. Schley in 1880 married Miss Mary Reeve. He is survived by Mrs. Schley, one daughter, one son, Reeve Schley, and a brother, Mr. Grant B. Schley.

Luke E. Wright, jr., son of Luke E. Wright, a former Secretary of War and Governor General of the Philippines, died suddenly from heart disease July 1, 1912, at

his farm at Beekman, Dutchess county, N.Y. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a wife.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Commodore M. L. Wood, U.S.A., and family will spend the summer at Block Island.

Capt. and Mrs. John P. Terrell, U.S.A., gave a dinner at Fort Adams, R.I., June 27.

Gen. W. H. Bisbee, U.S.A., left Brookline, Mass., for Southport, Me., July 1, for the summer.

Lieut. C. B. Mayo, U.S.N., has been ordered to continue treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Godwin Ordway, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Rodman, Mass., June 29, 1912.

A son, Robert Farnsworth Howard, was born at Fort Keogh, Mont., June 16, 1912, to Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Howard, U.S.A.

Lieut. G. W. Kenyon, U.S.N., arrived at Mare Island, Cal., June 23, from Bremerton, for duty on board the parent ship Alert.

Mrs. Foote and her two daughters, Misses Esther and Lois, will be at the Island Harbor House, Hague-on-Lake George, N.Y., for the summer.

Chaplain L. P. Rennolds, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington, D.C., for medical treatment.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., Gen. H. C. King, U.S.V., and Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., have been chosen national counselors in the National Court of the Guardians of Liberty.

Lieut. Frank L. Beals, U.S.A., retired, commandant at the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis., has been appointed a major in the National Guard of the state of Illinois by Governor Deneen.

Major George J. Newgard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newgard have closed their home on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, for the summer, and left for West Point July 2 to visit their sons at the Military Academy.

Lieut. Charles W. Crosse, U.S.N., reported for duty at Mare Island, Cal., June 23, on board the receiving ship Independence. Lieutenant Crosse has been attached to the cruiser Maryland for a year or more, and left the ship at San Pedro June 15.

John W. Garrett, U.S. Minister to Argentina, reports from Buenos Aires that Gen. James A. Drain, a member of the American National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, who has been ill with appendicitis, is now out of danger unless unforeseen complications should arise.

A son, John Frederick Woodson, was born to the wife of Lieut. Pickens Evans Woodson, U.S.A., retired, at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1912. Mrs. Woodson before her marriage was Miss Kathryn A. Cornish, daughter of Major L. W. Cornish, U.S.A., retired.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., and sister, Miss Anna Carroll Reaume, who spent two years at Fort Leavenworth, have returned to Indianapolis, Ind., and Captain Drum has joined his regiment, the 23d Infantry, at Fort Harrison. Mrs. Drum and Miss Reaume will be at the Victoria until their quarters are ready at the post.

Mrs. R. T. Frank and her daughter, Mrs. John T. Martin, and Katherine Martin, have arrived at the Hotel Shattuck, in Berkeley, Cal. They are the guests of Mrs. Frank's brother-in-law, Brig. Gen. W. M. Wallace, U.S.A., retired. The party will spend the summer on the Pacific coast, returning to their home in Chevy Chase, Md., about Oct. 1.

Mrs. Bugge, wife of Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th U.S. Inf., on duty with the General Staff, will join the Captain in Washington in a few days, when they will go to New York, via boat, and after visiting there for a while they are going West via the Hudson and the Lakes. They expect to sail for Manila on the October transport. Mrs. Bugge has been spending the last two months with her mother in Topeka, Kas.

Mrs. Oliver T. E. Fitz-Patrick was the guest last week of her sister, Mrs. E. R. Householder, at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Fitz-Patrick is returning from Germany, where she attended the wedding of her daughter, Olivia, to Count Haus Larisch, of Austria. While in Europe Mrs. Fitz-Patrick was the guest at many of the most beautiful homes, at Eaton, Chester, with her niece, the Duchess of Westminster, and at Ruthin Castle, Ruthin, Wales, with her sister, Mrs. Cornwallis West. Mrs. Fitz-Patrick has many relatives in the English service, as well as the American Army.

Col. and Mrs. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th U.S. Inf., gave a most beautiful reception at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., June 21, 1912, to present their daughter, Miss Gladys Bowen. The house was fragrant with pines and flowers. In the large hall the mantel and steps were banked with greens. Punch was served at a long table in the rear of the hall, the punch bowl and shaded red candles on this table being nearly hidden by strands of smilax and masses of red flowers. From the ceiling of the hall colored Japanese lanterns shed their soft glow over the room. At the head of the stairs was stationed the 12th Infantry orchestra, whose soft strains stole through the house during the entire afternoon. Mrs. and Miss Bowen received in the reception room, standing before a bank of pines. On mantel and table were bowls of red roses, intermingled with pine and cypress. Small pine trees lined the wall, which led on through the living room, which was also beautifully decorated, to the dining room. This room was a delight to the eye in its soft pink tones with the greens. On the dining table the centerpiece was a large gold basket tied with a big bow of pink ribbon and filled with pink sweet peas. At the base of the basket was twined smilax, which extended daintily over the lace cover, and the sweet peas were dropped at random over the entire table. The candlesticks were shaded in pink, and the chandelier was twined with smilax. From the chandelier dropped other pink shaded lights, which cast a soft glow over the table, so beautiful in its cut glass, silver and flowers. Masses of pines and bowls of sweet peas about the room were the finishing touches to the dainty decorations. Mrs. Bowen was most becomingly gowned in an imported robe of white satin, with an overdress of black chiffon embroidered in white. The girl was light blue satin. A beautiful lavender orchid added just another dainty touch to the beautiful robe. Miss Bowen looked very sweet and still very girlish in a dainty white robe, with wide bands of ecru lace inserted in a most attractive manner. A soft twist of tulle caught up on one side with a bunch of lilies of the valley was twined in her hair. There were fully 150 guests present, and the following ladies assisted Mrs. Bowen during the afternoon: Mrs. Knabenshue, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McCaskey, Mrs. McFeely, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stilwell, Mrs. Rivet, Mrs. Hoop and Mrs. Walker. The ladies assisting were beautifully gowned. Colonel Bowen was in the large hall, where he greeted and mingled with the guests.

Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., have left Washington, D.C., for The Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass.

Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N., reported for duty at Mare Island, Cal., June 25, and was assigned to the machinery department.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Lemly have closed their apartments at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., and have gone North for the summer.

A son, Philip Stearns Gage, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Stearns Gage, Coast Art. U.S.A., June 26, 1912, at Fort Williams, Me.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., and Master John McClellan leave for Europe on the Olympic from New York on Saturday, July 6.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ebstein are spending the month of July at Atlantic City, N.J., being domiciled at the Hotel Chalfonte.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, 2d U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, John Kimball Brown, jr., at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, 1912.

Mrs. Larimer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer, U.S.N., and small daughter are spending some time at the Allen cottage, Jamestown, R.I.

The infant son of Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cone was christened in Washington, D.C., on June 30. He was given the name of Hutch Igham Cone, jr.

Mrs. Register and Miss Jane DuBose Register, wife and daughter of Lieut. E. C. Register, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Fort McPherson, Ga., are visiting relatives on Sullivan's Island, S.C., during July.

Mrs. A. C. Girard, who has been ill for some time, is rapidly improving again. Mrs. I. C. Jenks, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Girard, came on from Charleston, W. Va., a few weeks ago to be with her mother.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., addressed the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati at Newport, R.I., on July 4, on "The American Navy in the Revolution." Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., President of the Naval War College, was also among the speakers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Gilmor, 4th U.S. Field Art., who have been staying at the Hotel Gotham, New York city, are now permanently located at 12 Fifth avenue, where they have taken an apartment. Lieutenant Gilmor is entering upon his duties as recruiting officer in the District of New York.

Capt. Hugh D. Wise, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the N.G.N.Y., will act as umpire for the 69th New York in tactical maneuvers at Van Cortlandt Park July 6. At the conclusion of the maneuvers the regiment will be reviewed by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. The maneuvers will take up practically the entire day.

Major L. L. Durfee, 26th U.S. Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., was quite seriously injured by being thrown from a spring wagon while en route from Camp Brest, Mich., to the trolley station to return to Fort Wayne. The rear wheel of the wagon passed over his right leg, breaking both bones just above the ankle and causing a compound fracture. Lieut. E. R. Householder, who was with Major Durfee, assisted him into Fort Wayne, where the fracture was reduced by Major F. M. Hartsock, Med. Corps, assisted by Dr. Robinson, Med. Corps. Major Durfee is progressing as well as possible at the present writing, six days later.

Capt. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engrs., instructor of civil and military engineering at the U.S. Military Academy, has been ordered to Washington for duty as an assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. He will fill the vacancy on the staff of the Engineer Commissioner caused by the transfer of Major Edward M. Markham to Memphis, Tenn., for duty in connection with the improvement of the Mississippi River. Major Markham will be relieved of his present duties not later than Aug. 31. Captain Schley has been granted leave of absence to enable him to make a short trip abroad, and will not be expected to report for duty in Washington before Oct. 8.

A dinner was given at the home of the Hon. W. H. Fitzgerald, member of the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners, at Rosedale, Miss., May 23 last, to Lieut. Stanley W. Wood, 7th U.S. Inf., who was in charge of the relief work in Bolivar county during the recent flood, and whose duties, by reason of the receding waters, were then drawing to a close. Lieutenant Wood was presented with a beautiful gold medal by the citizens of Bolivar county in appreciation of the work done by him in relieving the flood sufferers. The Hon. Walter Sillers, in presenting the medal, delivered the following graceful tribute to Lieutenant Wood: "Out of all great calamities some good comes—even out of flood calamities. On the bosom of the same waters that brought us disaster and sorrow were borne those who came to relieve the distress of our people. Among those who came to our aid was a young officer, whose genial ways and fair and impartial performance of the duties assigned to him won the good-will and esteem of our people, and we have met here to-night to express to him the appreciation of our people of his efforts in behalf of the stricken and distressed. It is with pleasure that I present this medal on behalf of the people of Bolivar county to Lieut. Stanley Wood, of the U.S. Army, as a token of their friendship, good-will and esteem, won by good work well performed."

"An extremely interesting party dined with Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, at his home, 871 Lakeview avenue, Lowell, Mass.," says the Lowell Courier-Citizen, "where the presiding hostess was General Reade's mother, Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, who was born Sept. 21, 1814, and who is consequently in her ninety-eighth year. To her were presented the following named gentlemen, the guests of the occasion: Judge Edward Clarence Battis, of Salem, ex-president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution; Luther Atwood, of Lynn, vice-president Massachusetts Society, S.A.R.; Capt. Joshua Atwood, color guard Massachusetts Society, S.A.R., 1st Corps Cadets, Boston; Rev. Henry Betinger, of Virginia, chaplain of the Salem Chapter, Massachusetts Society, S.A.R.; Mr. Charles Norcross Breed, of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, Lynn; Major Lawrence Waters Jenkins, 2d Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., one of the board of managers, Massachusetts Society, S.A.R., of Salem; Mr. John Robinson, of Salem, curator East India Marine Museum, Peabody Institute, Salem; Judge David Pingree, of Salem; Mr. Tilton, of Salem; Lieut. Col. John P. Reynolds, Post 113, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. Charles F. Ropes, commander 2d Corps of Cadets, M.V.M.; Col. Percy Parker, of Lowell, formerly lieutenant, 8th Regiment Infantry, U.S.A.; Trooper 'Joe' Smith, formerly 8th U.S. Regiment of Cavalry, who served under Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., when the latter was second lieutenant in the territory of New Mexico, 1867-1874. The foregoing constitute a part of the 'Society of the Patrias,' and the gathering at General Reade's home was one of the society's infrequent but most enjoyable meetings." The General has presented a head basket from Basilan Island, P.I., to the Peabody Academy of Science, of Salem, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. R. T. Phinney, 21st U.S. Inf., at El Reno, Okla., July 1, 1912.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Pratt arrived this week at Belgrade Lakes, Me., from Washington, D.C.

A son, Albert Carlisle McLaughlin, was born to the wife of Lieut. L. A. McLaughlin, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Tampa, Fla., June 24, 1912.

Capt. Duncan K. Major, U.S.A., left Washington this week for New York, from whence he sails July 6 for France, to spend several months.

Med. Dir. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., Mrs. Gatewood and the Misses Gatewood are spending the summer, as usual, at Woodberry Forest, Va.

Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentice Bassett, U.S.N., left Annapolis, Md., this week, for Jamestown, R.I., where she will stay at the Allen cottage.

Rear Admiral John D. Adams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Adams and Miss Edmonia Adams are spending the summer on the north shore of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and her daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, were passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from London, England, July 3, for New York.

Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 2d U.S. Cav., and Lieut. John S. Hammond, 3d U.S. Field Art., are guests of their aunt, Mrs. George L. Dunlap, 34 rue de Bassano, Paris, France.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., Miss Wilson and his niece, Miss Lelia W. Waller, will go to East Gloucester, Mass., the middle of July to visit Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills.

Mrs. Harry George and Miss Elizabeth George were guests July 27 and 28 at Talbot House, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Waters, at Cedarhurst, Long Island, at a house party.

Mrs. William Lee Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Pryor, U.S.N., and her sister, Miss Katharine Knight, are staying at the Bayview, Jamestown, R.I., for the month of July.

Mrs. James C. Sanford and Miss Faith L. Sanford, wife and daughter of Col. James C. Sanford, U.S.A., are booked to sail for Europe July 27. Mrs. Sanford and daughter will be gone until late fall or early winter.

While Secretary Meyer is still confined to his bed at Hamilton, Mass., he has so far recovered from typhoid fever that it is expected he can be removed soon to the U.S.S. Dolphin, at Beverly, twelve miles distant, for a short run to sea.

Mrs. Paulding, wife of Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., now stationed in the Philippines, and her two daughters are spending several weeks with Mrs. Paulding's mother, Mrs. Bunce, at her cottage at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Mrs. E. B. Robertson, who has spent the past two months at Fort Logan and in San Francisco, has returned to her home in Buffalo. Mrs. William F. Wheatley and sons will spend the summer with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Robertson, at 742 Seventh street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Two companies of United States troops at Honolulu, H.T., and a large corps of volunteer teachers succeeded on July 2 in finding the five school teachers who strayed from the trails in the mountains June 29 and were lost. Two of the party were too exhausted to be moved and were treated by the Hospital Corps in the mountains.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., who have been in El Paso, Texas, the past four months, will leave about July 3, Captain Whitfield returning to Fort Sam Houston to pack up his household goods before joining Mrs. Whitfield for a month at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Butler, Little Rock, Ark. Captain Whitfield will go to the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in August.

Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watson and the Misses Watson left Washington this week for Allentown, N.J., to spend the summer. Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Watson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watson will occupy Admiral Watson's residence on Twenty-first street, in Washington, D.C., during their absence. Lieutenant Watson has recently reported for duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

The Fourth of July was brilliantly celebrated at the leading resorts in Switzerland in honor of the many American visitors there. A banquet, followed by an official ball and a display of fireworks, was among the celebrations given at Lucerne. Henry Sherman Boutell, American Minister to Switzerland, and Capt. Frank Edwards, U.S.A., Military Attaché at the American Legation, were on the committee of arrangements.

"An interesting military item from Washington," says the Omaha World-Herald of June 30, 1912, "is that Major Grote Hutchison has been placed on the list of detached officers. He was for many years at Army headquarters here, coming first as the aid of General Brooke. Immediately after the Cuban campaign in the Spanish War, in which he participated, he returned to Omaha and occupied practically every position at headquarters, owing to the scarcity of officers. He was adjutant for a few minutes; then judge advocate for a couple of hours; then would take a turn as inspector and would look after the duties of ordnance officer, engineer, commissary officer, quartermaster and a few other things."

"First Lieut. Frederick C. Test, 22d U.S. Inf.," says the Omaha Herald of June 30, "who has been ordered to report at once at Lincoln to become instructor of Organized Militia for Nebraska, is the son of Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Test, of Omaha and Council Bluffs. He was born in Omaha, a student of the high school in Council Bluffs, and was appointed from there to West Point by Senator John H. Gear. Since being in the Service he has been in Alaska, at the San Francisco earthquake and fire, and on the Mexican border ever since troops were sent there for patrol duty. He has taken the special guard instruction work. In his new position he succeeds Major Julius A. Penn, well known in Omaha as the first Regular detailed as instructor of the high school cadets. Major Penn has been with the state for the past year and a half."

"Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, U.S.A., formerly a popular polo player at Fort Myer, but now a member of the Army Aviation School at College Park, Md.," says the Washington Times of June 29 last, "has learned to fly in an aeroplane. In a Curtiss biplane June 28 he made circles of the aviation field. In ascending and landing he showed great skill. This afternoon he expects to make even longer flights by himself, and begin to climb higher. Yesterday he flew but 200 feet high. With Captain Hennessy capable of flying by himself, there are but two other officers just at present that are to learn. Lieut. Harry Graham, one of these, is learning quickly, and it is expected that the first of next week he will be able to go about in the Wright machine by himself. Lieut. Harold Geiger is at Hammondsport, N.Y., where he is learning to manipulate the Curtiss machines."

Col. J. M. Ingalls, U.S.A., is at Bread Loaf, Vt., where he will be temporarily.

Mrs. Clifton Comley is at Brookbank Inn, Gloucester, Mass., for the month of July.

Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Snowden entertained at luncheon on board the U.S.S. South Carolina at Baltimore, Md., June 28.

Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, wife of Lieutenant Commander Curtin, U.S.N., and her two children arrived at the Allen cottage, Jamestown, R.I., from Annapolis, Md., last week.

Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stevens will spend the summer at Chevy Chase, Md., having closed their Washington, D.C., residence during the past week. Miss Marie Stevens will leave early in July for a series of visits, going first to Jamestown, R.I., to be the guest of Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, wife of Major General Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

In his annual report of July 2, 1912, to the members of the board of managers of the Naval History Society Mr. Robert W. Neeser, Secretary-Treasurer, says: In order to keep you informed of the affairs of the Society I beg to make the following report covering the period from Nov. 1, 1911, the date of my last annual reports, to July 1, 1912, inclusive. In that time the membership of the Society has been increased by forty-eight annual members, one benefactor, two life members. For purposes of comparison the following tables may be interesting:

	Nov. 1, 1911.	July 1, 1912.
Honorary members	4	4
Benefactor	0	1
Patron	1	1
Life members	23	25
Annual members	95	143
	123	174

Of the new annual members five are public libraries and twelve university and historical society libraries, which were secured in reply to a circular letter sent out by the Secretary some time ago. All subscribed from the beginning, and thus obtained both the volumes of publication already issued. The generous offer of a gift of \$5,000, made by Col. Robert M. Thompson, was accepted by the executive committee at a meeting held on Jan. 12, 1912, and resolutions adopted and sent to him. But as yet no funds have been received by the treasurer.

The second volume of the Society's publications, containing the "Narrative of Nathaniel Fanning," has already been published, and distributed to the members of the Society. It is with pleasure that I mention the general satisfaction expressed by the members at the appearance of this book, and the flattering reviews which it has brought forth.

The question of the Society's incorporation having been carefully considered at several meetings of the officers and members of the Society, a bill was finally drawn up by a committee appointed at a meeting held on Jan. 31, 1912. This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Judge Brantley, favorably reported by the Committee on Library, and unanimously passed last month. It now awaits the action of the Senate.

It is with great pleasure that I can inform you that there are two volumes of publications in the course of preparation. For some time I have been at work on some selections from the British Admiralty Records, relating to the operations of the British North American Squadron during the years 1776-1778, which will comprise the vessels under Admiral Shuldham's command, and contain accounts of the early naval actions of the Revolutionary War. This volume will probably be ready for the press in the fall, and, if approved by the executive committee, form the third volume of our publications. Another volume is that proposed by Dr. Charles Oscar Paulin, containing the marine committee letter book, which now is in the Library of Congress. This is a record of surpassing interest and of great historical value. I might add that none of the records proposed for these two volumes have ever been published; while those from abroad have not been before utilized by historians in writing their accounts of our early naval conflict.

In closing I beg to submit the following report of the Society's finances from Nov. 1, 1911, to July 1, 1912:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash balance on hand Nov. 1, 1911.....	\$2,517.06
From annual dues 1910.....	175.00
1911.....	190.00
1912.....	620.00
From life membership fees.....	200.00
By sale of publications.....	103.80
By interest of deposits to June 26, 1912.....	57.28
	\$3,853.14

EXPENDITURES.	
To printing, binding, etc., Vol. 2 of publications	\$1,192.00
Postage and expressage.....	29.46
Printing notices, lists, letter heads, circulars..	33.25
Typewriting	6.80
Traveling expenses	22.00
Exchange on out-of-town checks.....	2.00
Stationery	15.15
Engrossing resolutions	25.00
	\$1,325.66
Cash balance in Guaranty Trust Company..	\$2,527.48
	\$3,853.14

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Deciding as to meaning of term "executive department" as used in the Act of March 3, 1911, authorizing the Army Subsistence Department to furnish supplies to other executive departments of the Government, the Comptroller says: "It would seem that the term 'executive department' as used in the above act was intended to have a broader significance than merely the executive departments proper in Washington. The term evidently relates not only to the executive departments proper, but to every branch of the Service under their jurisdiction, and it is so understood by this office. I am of opinion that under the above provision of the Act of March 3, 1911, when under the Army Regulations subsistence supplies are furnished to another executive department of the Government, or employees thereof, payment therefor shall be made by the proper disbursing officer of the department concerned directly to the proper officer or officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army."

The Comptroller decides, in the case of the appeal of

Comdr. C. D. Stearns, U.S.N., that laundering the articles of wearing apparel used in the service of the Government, such as white linen or cotton coats, caps and aprons of stewards and mess attendants on vessels can be done at the expense of the Government.

The application of William J. Newell for extra duty pay while detailed on duty in connection with the construction of telephone lines in the Yellowstone National Park is denied because "it does not appear that the soldier was detailed to the performance of any extra duty by the written order of a commanding officer having authority to make the detail or that the detail has been approved or sanctioned by any such officer."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In his "Hospital Corps Quiz Compend" Dr. F. C. Griffiths, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., has put into succinct form the most important information required by members of the Hospital Corps. In addition to this it has been the author's aim to place in the hands of the Militia organizations a manual that will give them an outline of what is required of a soldier in the H.C. of the Army when he is called upon for active duty. These requirements include a knowledge of sanitation of the camp, giving first aid to sick and wounded, care of sick and wounded in hospital, government of hospital as regards mess management, ward management, keeping of records and the like. The data for the book have been gathered from notes made at various times during the author's ten years' service in the Army of the United States. Dr. Griffiths has very wisely omitted theories and obscure or disputed points, thus obtaining brevity and keeping the text clear and accurate and proportioned to the importance of the many subjects treated. The book is divided into eight sections. The first deals with the H.C. at the post and in the field; the second, with the structure of the human body and the performance of the various functions; the third, with first aid; the fourth, with nursing; the fifth, with mess management and cooking; the sixth, with materia medica, therapeutics and pharmacy; the seventh, with hygiene of post and camp, and the eighth, with minor surgery. In the form of questions and answers the information contained in this handy little book should be easily absorbed by any thoughtful H.C. member. It is published by the Edward T. Miller Company, Columbus, Ohio, at fifty cents paper and seventy-five cloth.

"Medical Service in Campaign," the handbook for medical officers in the field by Major Paul F. Straub, Med. Corps (Gen. Staff), U.S.A., has been issued in a second edition by P. Blakiston's Son and Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Illustrated; price \$1.50. The demand for a further edition of this excellent work has given opportunity for revision and new matter suggested by further experience in sanitary tactics at the Army War College and with the troops mobilized in Texas. The author expresses his thanks to Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton, Gen. Staff, for material assistance in revision. The basis of the book is still the series of lectures delivered at the Antietam camp of instruction in July, 1909.

"Applied Minor Tactics," including map problems and the War Game, map reading and map sketching, are simplified for beginners in a volume by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., printed at Washington by the National Capital Press. Price \$1.50. The book is especially adapted to the instruction of non-commissioned officers and privates in their duties in campaign, and is prepared with the care and thoroughness always shown by Captain Moss in the various manuals from his pen, the subjects being handled in a common sense and businesslike way.

Also by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., is a volume on "Field Service," a second revised and enlarged edition of this work, printed in March by the George Banta Publishing Company, Menasha, Wis. Price \$1.25. The important subject of field service is treated in a practical, concrete and exhaustive way which will fill a need in both Regular Army and the National Guard, and will appeal strongly and especially to the younger officers and non-commissioned officers, although of value to all.

"A Guide for the Use of Officers of the Inspector General's Department," prepared under the direction of the Inspector General of the Army and revised to Dec. 26, 1911, has been recently issued by the Government Printing Office as a War Department publication. It is intended for the use and information of both the Regular Army and the Organized Militia, and gives in comprehensive form the extracts from general orders, Army Regulations, decisions, etc., that concern the duties of the inspecting officer. Nearly half the volume is given over to a very complete subject index.

The War Department, Office Judge Advocate General, has issued from the Government Printing Office "A Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army," by Capt. Charles Roscoe Howland, 21st Inf., assistant to the Judge Advocate General. It includes opinions rendered from Sept. 3, 1862, to Jan. 31, 1912, inclusive, a period of half a century. The decisions are well arranged in alphabetical order according to subject, so as to be easily referred to. There are indices to references to the Constitution and its amendments, to laws and joint resolutions, to the Revised Statutes, to the Articles of War and Army Regulations, 1910 edition, and to treaties and conventions of the United States.

"Der Seekrieg Zwischen Russland und Japan," von Curt Freiherr von Maltzahn, vice admiral, German navy, is a text-book of modern naval warfare in three volumes, the first volume of which is to hand, covering the events leading up to the war and its progress up to the end of May, 1904. This work has been compiled from official data of both sides of the conflict, and thus presents all phases of this great conflict in an unbiased form. The well known publishing house of E. S. Mittler and Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin, Germany, bring this excellent work before the public, the price being mk. 8.50 in paper and mk. 10 in cloth for the volume before us, a book of 336 pages with many sketches and several large folded maps.

Taking advantage of the prominence attained by Champ Clark, of Missouri, W. L. Webb has issued from the press of the Neale Publishing Company a brief biography of Clark with six illustrations and an introduction by his friend of twenty-five years, Hon. John F. M. Johnston, who describes his hero as "a progressive but not a demagog" perhaps the finest Greek scholar in public life and an equal master of Latin.

One of the chief members of the brilliant artistic circle existing in Rome half a century ago was Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, whose "Letters and Memories," edited by Cornelia Carr and published by Moffat, Yard and Company, recall the memories of American artistic life on the soil of classic Italy. Charlotte Cushman, Fanny Kemble, John Gibson, Robert and Elizabeth Browning, Mrs. Jameson, Sir Henry Layard, Mrs. Mary Somerville, George Hilliard, Hans Anderson, Cardinal An-

tonelli, John C. Fremont, Gladstone, Bryant, Garibaldi, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell, Ary Scheffer, Mark Twain, these and numerous royal personages are among those whose names flit through these pages or linger there in pleasant association with one whose every day life brought her into more or less intimate association with those about whom we delight to hold discourse. Thirty-one portraits, representations of Miss Hosmer's artistic work and other illustrations, illuminate the volume, which is one of rare interest and value.

George H. Bruce, A.M., LL.B., gives us his opinion of "Lawyers, Doctors and Preachers" in a satirical volume issued by the Irvington Publishing Company, 24-34 New Chambers street, New York. It consists principally of anecdotes, some of which have "an ancient and fishy smell." They are all good, however.

Mrs. M. E. Elliott, historian H. L. Grinstead Chapter, U.D.C., Camden, Ark., has gathered into a volume entitled "The Garden of Memory" numerous stories of the Civil War as told by veterans and daughters of the Confederacy. Portraits of heroes of the Confederacy and other illustrations accompany the text. This booklet is sent out by the U.D.C. of Camden, Ark., a mite in the history box, and for the collection of a fund for charitable purposes, aiding in caring for soldiers' graves, erecting monuments to the memory of the dead, etc. It should have received earlier attention.

Moffat, Yard and Company publish in their series of "New Tracts for the Times" "Problems of Sex," by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, University of Aberdeen, and Prof. Patrick Geddes, University of St. Andrews, "Womanhood and Race Regeneration," by Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., and "National Ideals and Race Regeneration," by the Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A., D.D.

DUMMY VILLAGE FOR ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

To test the guns of the brigades of the Royal Field Artillery, which are at present in camp on Dartmoor, a dummy village has been specially built as a target.

The village, covering twenty acres at Okehampton, has been built in three weeks by artificers from the camp, whose inventive and artistic genius has been allowed full scope. Seen from about a mile away it looks like a typical English hamlet. Clustering round a church, which has a small tower of canvas, are a number of cottages. Strips of canvas are laid through and around the village to represent roads. In the village are representations of children at play and men and women at their daily duties. Near by is a farmyard stocked with dummy cattle. And to complete the scene there is the village inn.

The buildings are made chiefly of canvas roofed with corrugated iron and stones taken from the hillsides. It is about 6,000 yards from the point from which the troops will fire, and will be invisible to them. The scheme is that the village is held by an invading army.—*London Daily Mail*.

ARMY POLO AT FORT MYER.

Great interest is being taken in the approaching Army polo tournament to take place at Fort Myer. The event will probably be attended by a large number of distinguished civilians as well as officers of the Service. It has been some time since Washington has had the opportunity to witness such an exhibition of polo as will take place at Fort Myer. The following is the program:

Match.	Date.	Teams.
1.	Wednesday, July 10, 11th Cavalry vs. West Point.	
2.	Thursday, July 11, 6th Field Artillery vs. Fort Myer.	
3.	Friday, July 12, 5th Field Artillery vs. Washington, D.C.	
4.	Saturday, July 13, Winner 1 vs. Winner 2.	
5.	Monday, July 15, Winner 3 vs. Winner 4.	
6.	Tuesday, July 16, Loser 1 vs. Loser 2.	
7.	Wednesday, July 17, Army team vs. Freebooters or Visitors.	
8.	Thursday, July 18, Loser 3 vs. Winner 6.	
9.	Friday, July 19, Army team vs. Freebooters or Visitors.	

THE USE OF THE WORD CADET.

The Literary Digest, June 27, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am sorry to see that in your issue for June 22 you mistakenly represent Mr. Vizetelly and myself as disagreeing on the use of the word "cadet." We both stated explicitly that we disapproved the opprobrious meaning most strongly.

WM. S. WOODS, Editor.

The government of Ecuador, appreciating the splendid sanitary work performed by Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and his assistants, in the Panama Canal Zone, where the yellow fever plague has been stamped out, and other reforms accomplished, has made a request to Washington for the detail of Colonel Gorgas to improve the sanitary conditions in Ecuador. The bad conditions at Guayaquil last January became more prominent when Capt. Levi C. Bertolotto, commanding the U.S.S. Yorktown, contracted yellow fever at that port and died there a few days later, and several of the crew likewise died of the same disease. Previously an officer of the Health and Marine Hospital force met death at Guayaquil under similar circumstances, and Thomas Nast, the famous artist who was consul, met his death there. It is expected that the U.S. Government will look favorably upon the detail of Colonel Gorgas.

A special event of interest to medical officers of the Army and the National Guard which took place at the recent school for medical officers of the N.G.N.Y. at Peekskill, N.Y., was a field problem in the form of a tactical walk for the medical officers, carrying forward a tactical situation prepared by a line officer of the U.S. Army, Capt. Hugh D. Wise, at the request of Lieut. Col. W. G. Le Boutillier, Chief Surgeon, N.G.N.Y., in command of the camp. The medical instructors present followed up the tactical situation with the operations of the sanitary corps, and this is said to have been the first time that instruction has been given under such conditions. Medical officers participating were delighted at the innovation and its practical benefits. The idea, in brief, was to show how sanitary troops, including ambulance companies and field hospitals, must play in the game of war and work in the game with the line troops, and also impress on the medical officers the fact that they must work out their duties in co-ordination with what the line is doing. Captain Wise prepared an attack problem by a division of Infantry against the heights east of Peekskill. On the walk the medical officers followed the Infantry instructor along the advance of each brigade and regiment, and at pauses in these tactical situations Major B. H. Dutcher, Med. Corps, U.S.A.,

one of the medical instructors, took up and pointed out the work of the Hospital Corps at each stage. The culmination of the fight was when the reserve was thrown against the enemy's left flank and his line rolled up from left to right. At this stage the four ambulance companies were brought forward from where they had been parked and were promptly thrown into action, and the field hospital, which had remained at Yorktown Heights, six miles in the rear, was quickly put in motion forward. In addressing the officers at the conclusion of the problem Captain Wise said: "We of the line make the situations and bring on the fights and fight them. You have got to handle your situations as we make them for you."

Lieut. J. H. Towers, U.S.N., made a successful flight by daylight and also by moonlight June 28 in his Curtiss hydro-aeroplane known as A-2, flying from the battleships at anchor in Baltimore Harbor to Annapolis, a distance of about twenty-six miles, in twenty-eight minutes. Lieutenant Towers carried Lieut. I. F. Dortch, U.S.N., as a passenger. Lieutenant Towers flew over the ships, and, alighting on the water, talked with officers on various ships. Lieutenant Towers stated that he had no difficulty in his night flight except in estimating the distance above water, which necessitated unusual care in alighting. He laid his course by the lighthouses.

The rifle team from the Ohio National Guard which is to compete this summer in the international meets at Bisley, England, and Biarritz, France, sailed from New York July 2 on board the Rotterdam. The team is captained by Col. H. G. Catrow. The other members are Lieut. Col. A. B. Critchfield, Major W. Z. Roll, Capt. Guy Emerson, E. W. Eddy, Ernest Miller, Harry Simon, W. H. Richards, Lieut. C. B. Chisholm and Capt. W. H. Andrews. The members will enjoy a short tour of France and Germany before returning to the United States to take part in the Sea Girt shooting tournament.

General Allen, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is quoted as saying that he had long ago classed such machines as Vaniman's as obsolete and dangerous. The Army, he said, had one very small dirigible, which was no longer used. The nearest approach to the Vaniman accident was when the French military dirigible République, while traveling from Paris to Antibes, on Sept. 25, 1909, at a height of 800 feet, exploded and fell to the ground, killing the four French officers in the gondola.

The Swedish officers at Stockholm have extended every facility to Col. Frederick S. Foltz, U.S.A., who is in charge of the American Army officers to take part in the Olympic games. The horses were immediately disembarked on the arrival of the Finland. Col. Robert M. Thompson, to whose generosity was largely due the big American representation at the coming games, has gone aboard a yacht chartered for the occasion.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. JULY 3, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, G.S., will proceed as an observer to the joint camp of instruction at Grays Harbor, Wash., July 21 to 30, and to the joint camp of instruction, Monterey, Cal., Aug. 10 to 23.

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., detailed for service in the Signal Corps July 4, vice Capt. Henry C. Smith, S.O., relieved and assigned to the 15th Cavalry.

Leave for two months, upon the completion of his duties with the maneuvers, granted Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 21st Inf.

Leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Nathan C. Shiverick, 3d Cav.

Major LaRoy S. Upton, 10th Inf., now in Washington, on leave to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment.

Leave for two months, with permission to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, granted Capt. Francis W. Griffing, 2d Field Art.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Charles Richard, Col. Henry P. Birmingham and Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, July 16, 1912, for the examination of officers of the medical corps for promotion.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 1, 1912.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from June 24, 1912: Ernest C. McCulloch, Ohio, and Robert H. Duennen, D.C.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Walter F. Winton, 7th Cav., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from April 25, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

To be captains with rank from June 25, 1912, after three years' service: First Lieuts. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., Arnold D. Fiddle, John E. H. Waring, William R. Dear, Charles E. Dorr, Daniel P. Cacke, Ralph H. Goldthwaite, Frederick S. Wright, Daniel W. Harmon, James C. Magee, Corydon G. Snow, Norman L. McDiarmid, Clarence A. Treuholtz, Eben C. Hill, George H. McLellan, Alexander D. Parce, James A. Wilson, Armin Mueller, Morrison C. Stayer, Robert W. Kerr, Lee R. Dunbar, Leon C. Garcia, William S. Shields, Addison D. Davis, William H. Smith, Clarence E. Fronk and George D. Heath, Jr., M.C.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 5, 1912.

To be chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with rank of brigadier general: Col. Frank McIntyre.

Major to be lieutenant colonel: Guy Carleton, Cav., unassigned.

Captain to be major: Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav.

To be a major of the Medical Corps the retired list: Lloyd Leroy Krebs, late captain, Medical Corps.

Second Lieutenants, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenants: Virginius E. Clark and Thomas I. Steere.

To be second lieutenants, Coast Artillery Corps: Shepherd Ward Fitzgerald, D.C.; Alden George Strong, Pa.

To be second lieutenant of Infantry: Harold Hancock Taintor, N.Y.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps: Robert Burne, Jr., Mo.; Charles D. Genter, Ill.; Sanders L. Christian, La.; William R. Davidson, Ind.; John C. Dodds, Mich.; Ernest N. Dolman, Mich.; William A. Downes, N.Y.; Meyer M. Eckert, N.Y.; William E. Fitch, N.Y.; William Fuller, Ill.; Charles L. Gandy, N.J.; Preston M. Hickey, Mich.; William H. Honor, Mich.; Harry N. Kerns, Cal.; George P. Lingens, Colo.; George E. Potter, Mich.; Charles D. Ricker, Va.; James H. Ulrich, Md.; Homer S. Warren, Ill.; Frederic N. Wilson, N.Y., and Simon J. Young, Ind.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 1, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. John W. McKie to be captain.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard to be assistant commissary general with the rank of colonel.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff to be deputy commissary general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Morton J. Henry to be commissary with the rank of major.

Appointments, by transfer, in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Leopold J. H. Herwig to be second lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. George E. Arnemann to be second lieutenant.

Appointment in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Gilbert Penfield Strelinger to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Ralph Leonidas Byrnes and Leon Theodore Le Wald.

FIELD INSTRUCTION REGULAR AND STATE FORCES.

G.O. 10, JUNE 18, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

The following camps of field instruction for troops of the Regular Army will be held in the Central Division during the ensuing summer:

1. Near Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 19-28, 1912 (maneuver campaign). C.O., the division commander.

Troops: 7th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Battalion, 6th Field Artillery (less one battery), Fort Riley, Kas.; 2d Battalion, 6th Field Artillery (less one battery), Fort Riley, Kas.; 13th Cavalry (less headquarters of one squadron, and two troops), Fort Riley, Kas.; 2d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 2d Battalion of Engineers (less one company), Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Co. D, Signal Corps, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Ambulance Company No. 3, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

2. Near Alexandria, La., July 8 to Aug. 6, 1912. C.O., Col. Millard L. Walter, 1st Inf. Troops: 3d Battalion, 4th Infantry, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

3. Near Sparta, Wis., July 15 to Aug. 15, 1912 (including maneuver campaign). C.O., of maneuver campaign, the division commander; of joint camp of instruction, Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A.

Troops: Provisional Infantry Regiment; Battery D, 5th Field Artillery, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 6th Cavalry (less one squadron), Fort Des Moines, Iowa; one-half Field Hospital No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; one-half Ambulance Company No. 3, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4. At Pole Mountain, Wyo., July 8-27, 1912. C.O., Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Troops: 11th Infantry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 9th Cavalry (less one squadron), Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Ambulance Company No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; one-half Field Hospital No. 1, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5. At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 15 to Aug. 1, 1912. C.O., commanding officer, 23d Infantry. Troops: 23d Infantry (less one battalion).

6. Near Springfield, Ill., July 6 to Aug. 17, 1912. C.O., Major Charles H. Muir, Inf. Troops: 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

7. Near Ludington, Mich., Aug. 14-23, 1912. C.O., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S. Troops: 26th Infantry (less one battalion), Fort Wayne, Mich.

8. Near Nevada, Mo., July 7-20, 1912. C.O., Major Michael J. Lenihan, 7th Inf. Troops: One battalion, 7th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9. At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 11-18, 1912. C.O., commanding officer Co. M, 3d Battalion Engineers. Troops: Co. M, 3d Battalion Engineers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

10. Near Iowa Falls, Hardin county, Iowa, Aug. 12-21, 1912. C.O., Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Troops: 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

11. At Fort Riley, Kas., June 25 to July 4, 1912. C.O., commanding officer 6th Field Artillery. Troops: 6th Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kas.

The following troops of the Militia are authorized to participate in the camp of instruction stated in Par. I, above:

1. Camp near Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 19-28, 1912 (maneuver campaign). Kansas, one brigade of Infantry (two regiments and two companies), Co. A, Signal Corps; Oklahoma, one regiment of Infantry; Missouri, one regiment of Infantry.

2. Camp near Alexandria, La., July 8 to Aug. 6, 1912. Texas, one brigade of Infantry (two regiments), July 8-17; Louisiana, one regiment of Infantry, July 18-27; Arkansas, one regiment of Infantry, July 28 to Aug. 6.

3. Camp near Sparta, Wis., July 15 to Aug. 15, 1912 (including maneuver campaign). Illinois, 6th Regiment of Infantry, July 15-24; 3d Regiment of Infantry, July 25 to Aug. 1; South Dakota, 1st Regiment of Infantry, July 15-24; North Dakota, 1st Regiment of Infantry, July 15-24; Wisconsin, one provisional brigade of Infantry (two regiments), July 25 to Aug. 3; one battery of Field Artillery, July 25 to Aug. 3; Minnesota, 1st Regiment of Infantry, Aug. 6-15; 2d Regiment of Infantry, Aug. 6-15.

4. Camp at Pole Mountain, Wyo., July 8-27, 1912. Nebraska, two regiments of Infantry, July 8-17; Wyoming, one regiment of Infantry, July 8-17; Colorado, two regiments of Infantry, July 18-27.

5. Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., July 15 to Aug. 1, 1912. Indiana, three regiments of Infantry, July 15-24; Ohio, two regiments of Infantry, July 25 to Aug. 1.

6. Camp near Springfield, Ill., July 6 to Aug. 17, 1912. Illinois, six regiments of Infantry (one week each).

7. Camp near Ludington, Mich., Aug. 14-23, 1912. Michigan, 1st Brigade (1st, 2d and 3d Regiments); 1st Battalion, Field Artillery (Batteries A and B); Troops A and B, Cavalry; Co. A, Engineers; Co. A, Signal Corps; Field Hospital No. 1; two ambulance companies.

8. Camp near Nevada, Mo., July 7-20, 1912. Missouri, four regiments of Infantry (each regiment one week); two ambulance companies (each one week).

9. Camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 11-18, 1912. Ohio, one battalion of Engineers.

10. Camp near Iowa Falls, Hardin county, Iowa, Aug. 12-21, 1912. Iowa, brigade headquarters, 53d Regiment of Infantry, 54th Regiment of Infantry, 55th Regiment of Infantry, 56th Regiment of Infantry, Field Hospital, Hospital Corps.

11. Camp at Fort Riley, Kas., June 25 to July 4, 1912. Illinois, three batteries of Field Artillery; Kansas, one battery of Field Artillery; Colorado, one battery of Field Artillery; Missouri, one battery of Field Artillery. Operations on or after July 1, contemplated by this order, are contingent upon an appropriation for the support of the Army for the next fiscal year, and said operations, so far as they are controlled by the Division Commander, will not be undertaken on or after that date without further instructions from these headquarters.

Necessary movements of Federal troops prior to July 1, 1912, to enable organizations to reach their respective camps in proper time, and such preparation of camps as is especially ordered from these headquarters will be undertaken as ordered.

G.O. 19, JUNE 24, 1912, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. I, G.O. 62, War D., April 17, 1905, relating to the enlisted strength of the U.S. Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, is rescinded, and Par. 11, S.O. 139, War D., June 13, 1912, substituted therefor.

II. The report of a joint Army and Navy Board appointed to investigate the subject of signal codes having been approved, Sec. 1, Par. II, G.O. 32, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 1, 1896, relating to that subject, is rescinded, and Sec. 7, Par. 1583, Army Regulations, as published in Changes No. 6, Army Regulations, June 22, 1912, is substituted therefor.

III. By direction of the President, the following changes in the geographical departments constituting the Philippine Division are announced to take effect July 1, 1912:

The Department of the Visayas will be discontinued, and all islands in the Philippine Archipelago now embraced in that department will form a part of the Department of Luzon. All islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying west of longitude 121° 45' east of Greenwich and south of the parallel of latitude 11° 30' north, including the island of Linapacan, heretofore embraced in the Department of Luzon, will be discontinued as a part of the Department of Luzon, and will constitute a part of the Department of Mindanao.

The commanding general, Philippine Division, is charged with the details necessary to the enforcement of this order.

3. G.O. 64, War D., May 19, 1911, as amended, is modified in accordance with the foregoing changes.

Obstacle Ride for Officers.

IV. Commanders of Cavalry and Field Artillery detach-

ments or regiments at all posts and stations where such mounted troops are serving will annually (this calendar year included) conduct the officers of their commands over a course three miles in length, and over rolling country when practicable, with an average of three obstacles to the mile uniformly distributed throughout the course within a period of eleven minutes. The six over-ground obstacles will consist of fences, logs, brush, and stone walls not less than three feet high and of such stiffness that they will not break when struck by the horses' feet. The three ditches will be six feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. Post commanders will fix the date of this ride and the commanders of detachments or regiments will make report thereof through channels to the Adjutant General of the Army. Officers failing to finish within fifteen seconds of the prescribed time and officers not riding their own mounts will be mentioned by name in the reports.

V. The following addition to the scale of equivalents governing in the issue and sale of fuel as authorized by regulations and prescribed in existing orders is published for the information of all concerned:

One cord of average oak wood shall be held as the equivalent of 10,500 cubic feet of natural gas.

VI. Para. 61 and 62, G.O. 231, Nov. 16, 1909, War D., relating to the detail of officers of the Army at civil educational institutions, are amended to read as follows:

61. At least one witness is required to each signature.

62. There must be two sureties when individuals are the sureties. Each surety must justify by making oath that he is worth some specific sum at least equal to the full amount of the penalty over and above all his debts and liabilities. Two persons must not join in one affidavit. Each must subscribe his own oath separately. A certificate as to the sufficiency of the sureties must be made by a judge or clerk of a United States Court, a United States district attorney, United States commissioner, or a judge or clerk of a state court of record, with the seal of said court attached to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief each surety is worth over and above all debts and liabilities the sum stated in his affidavit of justification.

VII. Relates to the absence of an appropriation for the support of the Army after June 30, 1912.

VIII. Par. 1, G.O. 125, War D., Aug. 8, 1908, prescribing the articles constituting a set of horse equipments for issue to officers below the grade of major required to be mounted, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 179, War D., Nov. 13, 1908, and by Par. II, G.O. 239, War D., Dec. 1, 1909, is further amended so as to omit the article "one saddlecloth, dress (with insignia)" and to provide "two saddlecloths, service (with insignia)" instead of "one saddlecloth, service (with insignia)".

G.O. 20, JUNE 26, 1912, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 97, War D., May 25, 1906, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 81, and Par. IV, G.O. 219, War D., 1907; by Par. I, G.O. 116, and G.O. 170, War D., 1908; and by Par. II, G.O. 83, War D., 1909, are rescinded, and new instructions are substituted therefore.

These relate to telephonic communications authorized at military posts to be established by the Signal Corps, rapidly as funds become available. Telephonic communications in this order will be installed only upon the approval of the Secretary of War, and the specific need for each must be stated when application is made for its installation.

G.O. 20, JUNE 26, 1912, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. In view of the large number of eligible now available, no examination of applicants for the position of sergeant, under the provisions of G.O. 43, War D., 1909, will be held on Feb. 1, 1913.—Endorsement, the A.G.O., June 19, 1912.

II. Commanding officers will forward their reports of the remedial action taken on statements of defects and deficiencies observed by inspectors to these headquarters through the next higher commander as required by A.R. 915. The reports from coast artillery posts will be forwarded through the artillery district commander, who will forward them to the department commander. Commanders in forwarding these reports will state the remedies they have applied and recommend action with regard to irregularities or defects that they are not able to remedy.

III. The requirement of Par. 56, Regulations for the Instruction and Target Practice of Coast Artillery Troops, 1912, that an arbitrary correction from observation of fire shall be based on not less than three shots all over, or three shots all short, does not apply to guns of the caliber of 4.7-inch and less.—Endorsement, the A.G.O., June 25, 1912.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss: WM. A. MANN, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, JUNE 14, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, 4th Inf., and the 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., will proceed by rail via Texarkana, Ark., to Shreveport, La., and thence by marching to Alexandria, La., for the purpose of preparing and participating in a joint camp of instruction at the latter place.

Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, 11th Inf., and one battalion, 11th Infantry, to be selected by the C.O., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed by marching to the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation near Pole Mountain, Wyo., for the purpose of preparing, and participating in, a joint camp of instruction at that place.

Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., and Capt. William B. Cowin, 9th Cav., are designated as quartermaster and assistant to the quartermaster of this command, respectively, and will be ordered by the commanding officer Fort D. A. Russell, to report to Lieutenant Colonel Bundy accordingly.

Under the provisions of A.R. 957, 957½ and 985, garrison prisoners sentenced to thirty days will be credited with abatement of five days for good conduct earned. Where a garrison prisoner is placed on probation and before the expiration of his sentence to confinement commits a military offense he will be required to serve the remainder of his confinement; that is, the time from the date of the commission of the new offense until the date of the expiration of the original confinement. Where the authorized legal limit of confinement is thirty days the words "one month" will not be used in the sentence as an equivalent of the words "thirty days."

In order to justify the payment of the reward for a deserter there must be under the most liberal interpretation at least a color of desertion attaching to the man who is apprehended. Where a man is not deemed by the commander of his organization to be a deserter, nor entered on the rolls as a deserter, nor charged with desertion at any time, nor tried for desertion, nor police officers notified that he is a deserter, nor police officers requested to make the arrest of the man as a deserter, such a man is not administratively a deserter and the reward authorized for the apprehension, securing and delivering of deserters will not be paid.

G.O. 11, JUNE 24, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. Lieut. Col. Francis F. Eastman, deputy commissary general, having reported for duty at these headquarters this date will relieve Col. Edward E. Dravo, assistant commissary general, as chief commissary of the Central Division, to take effect June 30, 1912. Upon completion of the transfer of property, etc., pertaining to his office, Colonel Dravo will comply with Par. 7, S.O. 136, c.s., War D.

II. An additional allowance of \$1.46 in small-arms ammunition for the calendar year 1912, for use of the dismounted course, revolver practice, is authorized for each of the fifteen mounted scouts and eight mounted orderlies of the regimental detachments of Infantry regiments.

The allowance for the mounted trumpeter sergeant of these detachments is provided for in Cir. 1, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, War D., 1912.

The mounted course, revolver practice, will not be required in this season's practice for the mounted men of Infantry regiments. [Letter, the A.G.O., June 20, 1912.] III. Par. 354, Small-Arms Firing Manual, as amended by G.O. 108, War D., 1911, is interpreted to mean that "Men absent in confinement or in hands of civil authorities" through their own fault should be considered present firing throughout the test. [Indt. the A.G.O., June 19, 1912.]

G.O. 10, JUNE 10, 1912, WESTERN DIVISION.

This order revokes G.O. Nos. 24 and 141, series 1910,

Headquarters Department of California, and G.O. 7, Headquarters Department of the Columbia, series 1906, and publishes new instructions governing the rendition of estimates, requisitions, reports, and other papers of the Quartermaster's Department, with particular reference to the correspondence passing between post authorities and the Headquarters Western Division.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, at his own request is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect July 1, 1912. Captain Hanna is assigned to the 10th Cavalry and will join that regiment. (June 27, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 14, Jan. 17, 1912, and Par. 4, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., relating to Major Paul F. Straub, G.S., are revoked. (July 1, War D.)

Major Paul F. Straub, G.S., is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect July 31, 1912. (July 1, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major André W. Brewster, I.G., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Chicago, Ill. (June 27, War D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Major André W. Brewster, I.G. (June 27, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Winthrop S. Wood, deputy Q.M.G., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed by the first available transport from Manila to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for further orders. (June 27, War D.)

Major George LeR. Irwin, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., June 20, 1912, for the physical examinations and test ride prescribed. (June 11, D.E.)

Capt. Harris Pendleton, Jr., Q.M., is relieved duty at San Antonio, Texas, and will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant. (June 29, War D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, about Aug. 20, 1912, is granted Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, Q.M. (July 2, War D.)

Leave for twenty-three days, about July 8, 1912, is granted Major James E. Normyle, Q.M. (July 2, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oli Brockley, upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 28, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, Comsy., having reported this date, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the division. (June 17, C. Div.)

Par. 5 and 6, S.O. 81, c.s., these headquarters, directing Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Comsy., to proceed to Alexandria, La., is rescinded. (June 19, C. Div.)

Capt. James M. Loud, Comsy., 28th Inf., will on June 30, 1912, temporarily relieve Capt. Douglas Settle, Comsy., U.S.A., from his duties as purchasing commissary, St. Paul, Minn. Captain Settle, when so relieved, will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty as camp commissary of a joint camp of instruction. (June 14, C. Div.)

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Comsy., will proceed to Alexandria, La., for duty as commissary joint camp of instruction that place July 8 to Aug. 6, 1912. (June 14, C. Div.)

Par. 11, S.O. 98, April 25, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Herbert O. Williams, Comsy., is revoked. Captain Williams, upon his relief from duty at the Army War College and after completion of his examination for promotion, will return to Washington, D.C., and report to the Commissary General of the Army for duty as an assistant in his office. (June 28, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Michael Barrett, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 27, War D.)

Par. 49, S.O. 149, War D., June 25, 1912, relating to Post Comsy. Sergt. Thomas W. Long, is revoked. (June 27, War D.)

Comsy. Sergt. Daniel F. Connor, U.S.A., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Alexandria, La., for duty in joint camp of instruction from July 8 to Aug. 6, 1912. (June 14, C. Div.)

Comsy. Sergt. Alexander Smart, U.S.A., will be sent to Sparta, Wis., for duty in joint camp of instruction July 15 to Aug. 15, 1912. (June 14, C. Div.)

The following post commissary sergeants, when their services can be spared in connection with transport duty at Newport News, Va., will be sent to their proper stations for duty: Thomas J. Berney to Fort Monroe, Va.; Brew P. Bower to Fort Dade, Fla.; Henry Metzger to Fort Constitution, N.H. (June 29, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Rene Wilson, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 2, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Par. 1, S.O. 51, June 15, 1912, these headquarters, granting leave to Capt. John S. Lambie, Jr., M.C., is revoked. (June 26, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John M. Willis, M.C., is extended one month. (June 28, War D.)

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Jay D. Whitham, M.C. (June 20, D.E.)

Major William E. Purviance, M.C., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (July 1, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. Thearle, M.C., is detailed as a member of the competitive examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice 1st Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.C., relieved. (July 1, War D.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet, July 15, 1912, for conducting preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army.

At Fort Adams, R.I.: Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick and Capt. Harry G. Humphreys.

At Alcatraz Island, Cal.: Majors Henry S. Greenleaf and Carroll D. Buck.

At Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama: Col. John L. Phillips and Major George H. Crabtree.

At Fort Banks, Mass.: Major Robert U. Patterson.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: Major Douglas F. Duval and 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Fronk.

At Fort Caswell, N.C.: Capt. Garfield L. McKinney.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher and 1st Lieut. William S. Shields.

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: Major James S. Wilson and 1st Lieut. William L. Sheep.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.: Capt. James M. Phalen and 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.: Major Deane C. Howard and Capt. Henry C. Pillsbury.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Major John A. Murtagh and Capt. William H. Moncrief.

At Fort McHenry, Md.: Capt. John S. Lambie, Jr.

At Fort McPherson, Ga.: Major David Baker and 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register.

At Fort Missoula, Mont.: Major Ernest L. Ruffner and 1st Lieut. Eben C. Hill.

At Fort Riley, Kas.: Major William R. Eastman and 1st Lieut. Addison D. Davis.

At Fort Rosecrans, Cal.: 1st Lieut. Paul W. Gibson.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major Francis M. C. Usher and 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wright.

At Fort Sill, Okla.: Major Chandler P. Robbins and 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.: Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith and 1st Lieut. John M. Willis.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: Major Jere B. Clayton and Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner. (July 2, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. William M. Archer, Jr., M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and will proceed to Fort St. Philip, La., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Ernest F. Slater, M.R.C., who will proceed to his home. Leave for one month is granted Lieutenant Slater, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. He will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon the expiration of leave. (June 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Norman T. Kirk, M.R.C., recently appointed, will report to the governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (June 27, War D.)

First Lieut. William B. Meister, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, no later than the 18th instant, for field duty with the 6th Cavalry. (June 15, C. Div.)

First Lieut. James C. Ballard, M.R.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the C.O., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for temporary duty at that post. (June 24, W. Div.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.

Leave for one month, about July 10, is granted Major John C. Waterman, paymaster. (June 25, W. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major Edward M. Markham, C.E., is relieved duty as assistant to engineer commissioner D.C., time to comply with this order; proceed not later than Aug. 31, 1912, to Memphis, Tenn., take station, and relieve Major Clarke S. Smith of duties pertaining to Memphis Engineer District. (June 29, War D.)

Capt. Julian L. Schley, C.E., upon expiration of leave heretofore granted will repair to Washington, D.C., take station, and report to engineer commissioner D.C. for duty as an assistant. (June 29, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Earl I. Brown in addition to his present duties will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. Graham D. Hitch on or before July 14, 1912. Lieut. Col. Charles S. Riché will transfer to Lieut. Col. Mason M. Patrick, on or before July 31, 1912, the duties now in his charge relating to the lake survey and the Grand Rapids Engineer District, and will proceed to Galveston, Texas, take station, and relieve Major Earl I. Brown of duties relating to Galveston Engineer District. (June 27, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William L. Gutierrez, duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon expiration of leave heretofore granted, and will then report Fort Leavenworth for duty. Capt. Ernest D. Peek from duty with Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, with that company, and will proceed to Duluth, Minn., take station, and relieve of his duties relating to Duluth Engineer District the officer then temporarily in charge. (June 29, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Michael J. McDonough from duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers, time to comply with this order, is detailed to enter the next class at the Army Field Engineer School for term beginning Sept. 1, 1912, and will report Aug. 25, 1912, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. Capt. Paul S. Bond is detailed to enter next class at Army Field Engineer School for term beginning Sept. 1, 1912, and will report Aug. 25, 1912, Army Service Schools for duty. First Lieut. James A. O'Connor, Lewis H. Watkins and Robert S. A. Dougherty, from duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers, time to comply with this order, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., take station, and report Oct. 25, 1912, Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C. for instruction at that school. (June 29, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn from duty at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, about Aug. 1, 1912, proceed to Philadelphia, take station, and relieve Major Herbert Deakne of duties relating to Philadelphia Engineer District. Major Deakne proceed about Aug. 5, 1912, to Kansas City, Mo., take station, and relieve Major Edward H. Schulz of duties relating to Kansas City Engineer District. Major Schulz proceed about Aug. 12, 1912, to New Orleans, La., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach of duties relating to New Orleans Engineer District. Lieutenant Colonel Beach proceed to Baltimore, Md., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. William C. Langditt of duties relating to Baltimore Engineer District. Capt. Douglas MacArthur from duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers; detailed instructor in Department of Engineering at Army Service Schools. He will report Aug. 15, 1912, for duty. Major Lewis H. Rand from duty in office of Chief of Engineers, time to comply with this order, and will proceed about Aug. 3, 1912, to Cincinnati, take station, and relieve Major John C. Oakes of duties relating to Cincinnati Engineer District. Major Oakes proceed about Aug. 12, 1912, to Louisville, Ky., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey of duties temporarily in his charge relating to Louisville Engineer District. Major Charles S. Bromwell will transfer temporarily to Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn duties pertaining to Milwaukee Engineer District, and will proceed about July 31, 1912, to Cleveland, take station, and relieve Col. John Mills of duties relating to Cleveland Engineer District. Colonel Mills proceed about Aug. 5, 1912, to Newport, R.I., take station, and relieve Col. Frederic V. Abbott of duties relating to Newport Engineer District. Major Clarke S. Smith will proceed about Aug. 1, 1912, to St. Louis, take station, and in addition to his other duties relieve Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter as secretary and disbursing officer Mississippi River Commission. Col. Curtis McD. Townsend upon his arrival at St. Louis, Mo., will relieve Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter of duties relating to St. Louis Engineer District. Lieutenant Colonel Potter proceed about Aug. 5, 1912, to St. Paul, Minn., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. Francis R. Shunk of duties relating to St. Paul and Duluth Engineer Districts. Lieutenant Colonel Shunk proceed about Aug. 10, 1912, to Pittsburgh, Pa., take station, and relieve Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer of duties relating to Pittsburgh Engineer District. Lieutenant Colonel Newcomer proceed to Washington, D.C., take station, and report to Chief of Engineers for duty. Capt. Henry C. Jewett to duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers, upon expiration of the leave heretofore granted him, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (June 29, War D.)

Capt. W. Goff Caples, C.E., is detailed for duty with the Ohio Corps of Engineers on the trip from Cleveland, Ohio, to Fort Leavenworth, and during the encampment at that post from Aug. 10 to 18, 1912. (July 2, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Robert E. Pate, Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Mount Gretna, Pa., to report July 8, 1912, for temporary duty. (June 29, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Max H. Swift, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Camp Pettus, Anniston, Ala., to report July 3, 1912, for temporary duty. (June 29, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

The leave granted Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, S.C., is extended five days. (June 29, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. —

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. George V. H. Mosley, 1st Cav., is revoked. (June 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 42, Feb. 19, 1912, War D., as relates to Capt. George V. H. Mosley, 1st Cav., is revoked. (June 27, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave from June 16, 1912, to Aug. 14, 1912, inclusive, is granted Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., on expiration of which he will report to the commanding general, Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth. (June 15, D.T.)

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, subject to recall, is granted Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav. (June 20, D.T.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Leave for two months, about June 20, 1912, subject to recall, is granted Capt. William H. Winters, 3d Cav. (June 18, D.T.)

First Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 3d Cav., will report at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as post adjutant in addition to his present duties. (June 21, D.T.)

The 1st Squadron of the 3d Cavalry, fully armed and equipped for field service, will proceed by rail with the least practicable delay to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty in that vicinity. Ample tentage will be taken to make these troops comfortable for field and permanent camp. (June 25, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer, 4th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (June 20, D. Cal.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.

The name of Major Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect June 30, 1912, and the name of Major Guy Carleton, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect June 29, 1912. (June 28, War D.)

Leave for two months, about July 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav. (June 29, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about July 14, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. George Dillman, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (June 6, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 7th Cav., is transferred to the 15th Cavalry. After his relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him, Lieutenant Johnston will join his regiment. (June 27, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

Major Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav., detailed in the Inspector General's Department, July 2, 1912, will proceed at once to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the inspector general of Central Division. (June 27, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Wilbourn, 9th Cav. (July 2, War D.)

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Amory, Jr., 9th Cav. (July 2, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN C. GRESHAM.

The name of Capt. Bruce Palmer, 10th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 1, 1912, and the name of Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, General Staff, is removed therefrom, June 30, 1912. Captain Hanna is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, July 1, and will join regiment. (June 27, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as relates to Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., and Par. 15, S.O. 42, Feb. 19, 1912, War D., relating to that officer, are revoked. (June 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry, and will join that regiment. (June 27, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav. (June 29, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, 12th Cav. (July 1, War D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson. (June 6, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Charles Telford, 12th Cav., having been assigned to a troop of his regiment at Fort Meade, is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson. He will proceed to Fort Meade, for duty. (June 20, D. Mo.)

Veterinarian Robert J. Foster, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, will proceed about June 15, 1912, to Fort Meade, S.D., for station. (June 11, D. Mo.)

First Sergt. William J. Collins, Troop F, 12th Cav., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 29, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. William S. Valentine, 14th Cav., unassigned, is assigned to Troop M, 14th Cav. Corp. Charles O. McKinney, Troop M, 14th Cav., is appointed color sergeant, vice McCabe, discharged. (June 21, 14th Cav.)

Capt. Mathew C. Smith, 14th Cav., unassigned, is assigned to Troop E, 14th Cav. (June 23, 14th Cav.)

First Lieut. George E. Price, 14th Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, under provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. He will proceed to his home. (June 28, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (June 19, C. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Allen C. Keyes, 14th Cav. (July 1, War D.)

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, subject to recall, is granted Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav. (June 17, D.T.)

Second Lieut. Everett Collins, 14th Cav., now on temporary duty with Troop H, 14th Cav., at Marfa, Texas, will return to his proper station, Fort Clark, Texas, for duty with his troop. (June 19, D.T.)

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 14th Cav., aid, in addition to his other duties is detailed as assistant to the adjutant general of the division, from July 1. (June 26, W. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Capt. Henry C. Smither, 15th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect July 1, 1912. (June 29, War D.)

First Lieut. James H. Dickey, 15th Cav., was on July 1 transferred from Troop C to Troop E. First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 15th Cav., was on July 1 assigned to Troop C.

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. John H. Gardner, Cav., unassigned, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (June 29, War D.)

Leave for two months, about July 15, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, Cav. (June 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, Cav., unassigned, upon his relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., will report to the C.O., 15th Cav., for duty until further orders. (June 27, War D.)

Major Lewis M. Koehler, Cav., unassigned, will retain station in Washington until further orders. (July 1, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBROUGH.

Leave for one month, about July 10, 1912, is granted Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art. (June 29, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. J. TREAT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art. (June 27, War D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 137, June 11, 1912, War D., directing 2d Lieut. Herbert H. B. 4th F.A., to report to the board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion is revoked. (June 28, War D.)

Vetn. Gerald E. Griffin, 3d F.A., will proceed about Aug. 15, 1912, to Front Royal, Va., for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the class of horses at the remount depot at that place, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. George S. Gay, 3d Field Art., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with his battery (B). (June 17, D.T.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave for two months, about July 25, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Telephor G. Gottschalk, 5th Field Art. (June 21, D.T.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for one month and twenty-five days, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., military attaché. (June 28, War D.)

Coast Artillery School, is granted Capt. John E. Monroe, C.A.C. (June 27, C.A.S.).

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty as assistant instructors during the period of annual encampment and target practice of the Coast Artillery Reserves, state of Rhode Island, July 14 to 28, 1912: Capt. James L. Long, Capt. Carl E. Wiggins and 1st Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C. (June 25, E. Div.).

Par. 3, S.O. 137, these headquarters, June 15, 1912, detailing Capt. Willis G. Peace, C.A.C., as instructor of the Militia at camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala., July 5 to Aug. 4, 1912, is revoked. (June 22, E. Div.).

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, is granted Chaplain William R. Scott, C.A.C. (June 22, D.E.).

Leave for two months, about July 1, 1912, is granted Chaplain Ernest P. Newsom, C.A.C. (June 15, D.E.).

Leave for one month and ten days, about June 18, 1912, is granted Chaplain George H. Jones, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (June 17, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month and twenty-five days, about July 3, 1912, is granted Capt. George A. Wiczorek, C.A.C. (June 7, D.E.).

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 28, 1912, is granted Capt. Mark L. Ireland, C.A.C. (June 29, War D.).

Each of the following officers of Coast Artillery is relieved from assignment to company indicated after his name and placed on unassigned list: Capt. Harrison Hall from 168th Company, Capt. Earl Biscoe from 165th Company. (June 29, War D.).

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Francis N. Cooke and Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C. (June 28, War D.).

Capt. Willis G. Peace, C.A.C., will proceed to Camp Glenn, N.C., for duty as inspector during the encampments of the 2d and 1st Infantry, Militia of North Carolina, July 3-12 and July 18-25, respectively. (June 22, E. Div.).

1st Lieut. James R. Campbell, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Caswell, N.C., relieving 1st Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., of that duty. (June 27, War D.).

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C. (June 28, War D.).

1st Lieut. James R. Campbell, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 31st Company and placed on the unassigned list. (June 28, War D.).

Leave for one month and seven days, about July 21, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. George A. Wildrick, C.A.C. (June 11, D.E.).

Leave for one month and twenty-seven days, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Lyon, C.A.C. (June 19, D.E.).

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 146, June 21, 1912, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, C.A.C., to proceed to Boston, Mass., about Sept. 23, 1912, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Clark to proceed to Boston about July 1, 1912. (June 29, War D.).

Leave for twenty days, about July 2, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Thurston Hughes, C.A.C. (June 26, D.E.).

Leave for one month and twenty-eight days, about July 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C. (June 15, D.E.).

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 12, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward W. Putney, C.A.C. (June 15, D.E.).

The following enlisted men will be sent, at the proper time, to Fort Adams, R.I., with orders to report to Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor, for duty as assistant instructors during the period of the annual encampment and target practice of the Coast Artillery Reserves, state of Rhode Island, July 14 to 28, 1912: Sergts. George Selby, 46th Co., George McDonald, 83d Co., Oliver Gilmore, 124th Co., John Turnbull, 83d Co., Frank Costello, 153d Co., Winfield McCrory, 152d Co., Corpls. Jesse Jacobs, 83d Co., Christine Reid, 83d Co., Frank Fox, 124th Co., Sydney Harris, 151st Co., Samuel Harvey, 59th Co. (June 25, E. Div.).

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., is detailed for duty at the joint camp of instruction at Anniston, Ala., and will report on July 5, 1912, for duty accordingly until Aug. 4, 1912. (July 1, War D.).

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are designated as members of the Coast Artillery Board: Major Clint C. Hearn, Capt. Harry C. Barnes, Richard C. Marshall, Jr. (now quartermaster), and Glen F. Jenks. (July 1, War D.).

Leave from about July 2, 1912, to and including Aug. 28, 1912, is granted Major William P. Pence, C.A.C. (June 28, C.A.S.).

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., will proceed about July 5, 1912, to Fort Warren, Mass., thence to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for the purpose of observing the coast defense exercises to be held at those posts. (July 2, War D.).

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 149, June 25, 1912, War D., as assigns Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., to the 166th Company and relieves him from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., July 1, 1912, is amended so as to assign Captain Barnes to the company specified and relieve him from duty at the Coast Artillery School Aug. 28, 1912. (July 2, War D.).

So much of Par. 34, S.O. 149, June 25, 1912, War D., as transfers Capt. Richard H. Williams, C.A.C., from the 166th Company to the 98th Company July 1, 1912, is amended so as to transfer that officer as indicated to take effect Aug. 28, 1912. (July 2, War D.).

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Dana H. Crissay, C.A.C. (June 28, W. Div.).

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. George L. Wertebaker, C.A.C. (June 27, W. Div.).

Leave for one month, about July 15, is granted Major Joseph L. Knowlton, C.A.C. (June 27, W. Div.).

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

The name of Major Tredwell W. Moore, 1st Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect July 1, 1912, vice Major Julius A. Penn, Inf., unassigned, whose name is removed therefrom, to take effect June 30, 1912. Major Penn is assigned to the 1st Infantry, to take effect July 1, 1912. (June 29, War D.).

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d Inf., is extended two months. (June 26, W. Div.).

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

Leave for two months, when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf. (June 19, D.E.).

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BUTTLER.

Capt. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., will proceed to Alexandria, La., for the purpose of preparing a camp for a joint camp of instruction. He will take station at Alexandria until arrival of Federal troops, when he will report for duty as camp quartermaster. (June 14, C. Div.).

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., will proceed to Chicago, and report July 2, 1912, for temporary duty as observer with the Provisional Regiment in camp at Sparta, Wis. (June 29, War D.).

Leave for two months, about July 10, 1912, is granted Capt. Carl A. Martin, Q.M., 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (June 20, D. Mo.).

Leave for one month and five days, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (June 27, D. Mo.).

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., will remain on duty with the Provisional Regiment as an observer, and upon the completion of this duty will repair to Washington for duty as heretofore ordered. The order directing Captain Dorey to proceed to Chicago is amended accordingly. (July 2, War D.).

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.

Leave for one month, about July 14, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser, 5th Inf. (June 26, D.E.).

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf. (July 2, War D.).

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

Leave for two months, upon arrival of his regiment in the United States from the Philippine Islands, is granted Capt. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 6th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days. (June 22, W. Div.).

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMANN.

1st Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., will, upon his re-

turn to Fort Leavenworth, proceed to Nevada, Mo., for duty with his battalion. (June 19, C. Div.).

Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, Pa., July 22 to 30, 1912, and at the maneuvers to be held in Connecticut Aug. 8 to 19, 1912. (July 2, War D.).

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

1st Lieut. Eugene Santachi, Jr., 8th Inf., is transferred to the 15th Infantry. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander and will join that company. (June 29, War D.).

Leave for four months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Philip Powers, 8th Inf. (June 28, War D.).

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Capt. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Sill, for duty pending the arrival of his battalion. (June 27, War D.).

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY A. GREENE.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty with the maneuvers, is granted Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf. (June 27, War D.).

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 143, these headquarters, of June 22, 1912, as directs Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., to proceed to the camp of instruction at Anniston, Ala., is modified so as to direct him to proceed to the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 5 to Aug. 3, 1912, for duty. (June 27, E. Div.).

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for one month is granted Major Robert H. Noble, 12th Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Army War College. (June 27, War D.).

Second Lieut. William F. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to Coyote, Cal., for the purpose of completing a map of the terrain in that vicinity. (June 24, W. Div.).

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect Sept. 15, 1912, vice Capt. Henry A. Wiegstein, 24th Inf., who is relieved from duty at that college, to take effect that date. (June 29, War D.).

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf. (June 25, W. Div.).

Leave for three months, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf. (June 25, W. Div.).

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

1st Sgt. Thomas Dawson, Co. E, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 27, War D.).

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for two months, upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf. (June 25, W. Div.).

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 17th Inf., upon relief from duty at the Army War College, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, July 1, 1912, for duty in connection with the joint camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala., July 6, to Aug. 4, 1912. (June 22, E. Div.).

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS F. DAVIS.

Capt. James G. Hannah, 18th Inf., is detailed for duty at the camp, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, July 22 to 30, 1912, and at the maneuvers to be held in Connecticut Aug. 8 to 19, 1912. (July 2, War D.).

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. MILLARD F. WALTZ.

The supply base for the provisional regiment of Infantry established at Dubuque, Iowa, under command of Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., for the first period of operations of the regiment, will be discontinued. The personnel pertaining to said base, including guard, bakery units, detachment of the Hospital Corps and enlisted men of the provisional regiment present, civilian employees, etc., will proceed by rail, under command of Captain Williams, to Madison, Wis., where a new base will be established, Captain Williams commanding. (June 18, C. Div.).

Sergt. Charles Graser, Co. G, 19th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 28, War D.).

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.

Leave for four months, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf. (June 24, W. Div.).

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., to take effect Sept. 1, 1912. (June 29, War D.).

22D INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL A. FREDERICK.

1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., and report July 7, 1912, for duty as inspector-instructor of the Organized Militia of Nebraska. (June 28, War D.).

1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, and then to Lincoln, Neb. (July 2, War D.).

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

Capt. Joel R. Lee, Thomas L. Brewer and Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., will proceed from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to join their proper companies. (June 17, C. Div.).

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM PAULDING.

Capt. Henry A. Wiegstein, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., to take effect Sept. 15, 1912, and 1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (June 29, War D.).

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. BOOTH.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf. (July 2, War D.).

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., July 2, 1912. (June 27, War D.).

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Jens Bagge, 28th Inf. (transferred to 13th Infantry from July 1, 1912). (June 29, War D.).

Lieut. Col. Fielder M. M. Beall, Inf., now attached to the 28th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment vice Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., who is relieved from assignment thereto. (July 2, War D.).

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE R. CECIL.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about July 4, 1912, is granted Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf. (June 20, D.E.).

Leave for one month, about June 25, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 29th Inf. (June 20, D.E.).

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. William S. Woodruff, P.R.R. of Infantry, now at Winchester, Va., en route to camp of instruction at Anniston, Ala., is assigned to duty at the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 4 to Aug. 3, 1912, instead of at the camp of instruction at Anniston, Ala. (June 27, E. Div.).

INFANTRY UNASSIGNED.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 89, Feb. 15, 1912, as relieves Major Julius A. Penn, Inf., from his present duties, Sept. 1, 1912, is amended so as to relieve him from duty with the Organized Militia of Nebraska, July 17, 1912. (June 28, War D.).

Leave for one month, about Aug. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, Inf. (June 29, War D.).

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The assignment of Capt. George E. Mitchell, S.O., to Troop C, 14th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, to take effect upon his relief from detail in the Signal Corps, July 1, 1912, is announced. (June 14, 14th Cav.).

1st Lieut. John Randolph, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 18th Infantry. (June 29, War D.).

1st Lieut. Edward K. Mascoe, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 11th Infantry. (June 29, War D.).

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. George L. Converse, retired, is relieved from duty at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, to take effect Aug. 23, 1912. Captain Converse, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, to take effect Aug. 23, 1912. (June 27, War D.).

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.; Capt. Frank S. Cochran, 10th Inf.; Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Harrell, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Pariseau, M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, July 16, 1912, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces. (June 29, War D.).

TRANSFERS.

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name, and will proceed on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, for Manila, P.I., about Oct. 5, 1912, to join his regiment in the Philippine Division: 2d Lieut. Chester A. Shepherd from the 28th Infantry to the 18th; 2d Lieut. Arthur J. Hanlon from the 28th Infantry to the 8th. (July 2, War D.).

1st Lieut. Joseph E. Barsynski, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 8th Infantry. He will sail on transport to leave San Francisco, for Manila, P.I., about Oct. 5, 1912, to join his regiment in the Philippines. (June 29, War D.).

CAMPS AND MANEUVERS.

Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., and Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., upon the completion of their duty at Mount Gretna, Pa., will proceed to Bridgeport, Conn., and report on Aug. 8, 1912, to the chief umpire at that place for duty in connection with Connecticut maneuver campaign, Aug. 10 to 19, 1912, inclusive, and upon completion of this duty will return to Fort Leavenworth. (June 28, War D.).

A camp of instruction for officers of the Field Artillery of the Organized Militia will be held at Fort Riley, Kas., from July 6 to 20, inclusive. Capt. William I. Westervelt, adjutant, 5th Field Art., is detailed as camp commander. The following officers are detailed as instructors and will proceed to camp and report for duty not later than July 1, 1912: Capt. Charles C. Pullis, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Pennell, 5th Field Art.; Leroy P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art.; Joseph W. Rumbough, 6th Field Art.; John A. Crane, 5th Field Art.; Leonard C. Sparks, 4th Field Art. (June 18, C. Div.).

The C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., will make the following detachments from Field Bakery No. 1, and send them to the camps of instruction at places indicated below so as to arrive not later than July 1: To Mount Gretna, Pa.—Four units and a skeleton detachment consisting of one sergeant, bakers and cooks school, and nine privates and two cooks. (June 24, E. Div.).

The following officers, upon relief from duty at the Army War College, will proceed at the proper time to joint camps of instruction as follows, reporting upon arrival to the respective camp commanders: Camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 4 to Aug. 3, 1912.—Major Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C. Camp of instruction, Anniston, Ala., July 5 to Aug. 4, 1912.—Major Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C.; Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav.; Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf. (June 22, E. Div.).

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 133, these hqrs., June 11, 1912, as details 1st Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, Inf., to camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, July 4 to Aug. 3, 1912, is revoked. (June 22, E. Div.).

The following officers, upon relief from duty at the Army War College, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., reporting July 1, 1912, for duty in connection with joint camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 4 to Aug. 3, 1912: Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, 5th Inf.; Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf. (June 22, E. Div.).

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The sergeants now on duty with the Militia of the several states in the Eastern Division were ordered to proceed so as to arrive at certain stations indicated not later than July 1, 1912, reporting for station, pending passage of the Army Appropriation Bill. (June 27, E. Div.).

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila.
Logan	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 1	14
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 18	23
Thomas	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23

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BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco, Cal. for Manila July 5.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco. Capt. H. S. Howland, 10th Inf., Q.M. Sailed for Alaska, via Seattle, June 1. Arrived Fort Davis, Alaska, June 27.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco, June 15. Left Nagasaki June 20.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. At Manila.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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help, and I understand that the other instructors have
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A REVIEW OF HALF A CENTURY.

In the fifty years save one during which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has stood as the representative and champion of the military services there has been ever present one disturbing factor in our effort "to justify the ways of God to man." This has been found in the provision of law authorizing the President to depart from the rule of seniority in promoting officers of the Army above the rank of lieutenant colonel. We have always contended, as we still contend, that the purpose of this exception to the rule of seniority promotion is to enable the appointing officer to escape the necessity of placing in a position of such responsibility as that of a general officer a man who during a long period of routine service may have demonstrated his unfitness for high command. Passing over such men, if there were any at the head of the list of colonels, the selection should be made from those following in relative rank. This might possibly result in passing over more than one of the seniors to secure some junior who had demonstrated special fitness, but in all cases the sole consideration controlling the Executive should be the interest of the Army as a whole, partially toward individuals, whatever might prompt it, being wholly omitted from consideration.

We have found by experience that this is setting too high a standard for the average President, who is usually a man without any sympathetic appreciation of the purely soldierly qualities by which his profession judge one receiving the honor of military promotion. Personal considerations have too often been controlling in the selection of general officers. This was notoriously the case during the Civil War, one of the most exasperating illustrations of it being the appointment to brigadier general, and then major general in command of a division in the field, of a man without military training or experience, who had no other claim to consideration than the fact that he had the luck to be a young surgeon in Fort Sumter when it was fired upon at the opening of the war. The result was serious injury to the reputation of this officer's corps commander, one of the best soldiers we have ever had in the Army, Gouverneur K. Warren. When it came to the selection during the war of officers of Volunteers for appointment as general officers of the Regular Army John Pope and Joseph Hooker were preferred before Meade, Sherman, McPherson and Thomas, who trailed behind Pope and Hooker in the order named on the relative rank list when these appointments were made in 1862 and 1863.

And so it has been from that day to this. The Army has found too frequent occasion to receive with curses deep if not loud the announcement of promotions over competent colonels, and even over lieutenant colonels and majors, of men whose promotion was not due to their abilities, however great these may have been, but to circumstances which had enabled them to impress their individuality upon the imagination of the appointing officer. The fortunate chance of an assignment to duty at Washington is well recognized as a means or advancement; first, because it implies or should imply exceptional qualities, and next, because it offers an opportunity to create favor in the court circle. The suspicion of intrigue so rife in the Army is not necessarily well founded. The superior is naturally well inclined toward the subordinate with whom he is in personal relations and whose position necessarily implies a desire to please.

With a clear understanding of these matters we have been compelled, as has every officer in the Army, to decide as to our proper attitude toward them. For ourselves we have settled the question by assuming that where the President in the exercise of his prerogative has made his selection, and the Senate as a court of review has formally approved his choice, the case was closed. Whatever an officer's "race, color or previous condition of servitude," with his commission in his pocket he stood in precisely the same relation to us as every other one holding the same warrant to command. It was not for us to question his title, but, in the interest of the Army, to do all in our power to assist him in carrying out any plans for its benefit. Whatever he might propose to do that did not meet with our approval was a fair subject of criticism, but not his personality or his record. The only place in which these could be reviewed was before a court-martial on charges properly preferred. We cannot knowingly be made a party to attempts to discredit an officer because his original appointment did not respond to Army sentiment. To reason otherwise would be to lend our efforts to stirring up contention and bitterness, of which we have already far too much.

What the Army most of all needs is unity of action under such leadership as the appointing power has granted. Whether or not they regard it as responding to the highest ideals of soldierly requirement, if anyone can determine precisely what this means, it is the best guidance to be had, and it is our duty, as it is the duty of every officer, to promote harmony and concert of effort for the promotion of the interests of the Service. Experience has shown us that some of the worst enemies

submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, with estimates, not only do not provide the data necessary to the consideration of questions of policy, but they are not summarized and classified on the same basis as the estimates.

"The report on revenues is not in any direct way related to the expenditures, except as the Secretary of the Treasury estimates a surplus or deficiency, and this estimate is based on accounts which do not accurately show expenditures or outstanding liabilities to be met.

"Instead of the President being made responsible for estimates of expenditures, the heads of departments and establishments are made the ministerial agents of Congress, the President being called on only to advise Congress how, in his opinion, expenditures may be reduced or revenues may be increased in case estimated expenditures exceed estimated revenues.

"The estimates do not raise for consideration questions which should be decided before appropriations are granted, nor does the form in which estimates are required to be presented by the Congress lay the foundation for the consideration of subjects of work to be done, the character of organization best adapted to performing work, the character of expenditures to be made, the best methods of financing expenditures.

"So long as the method at present prescribed obtains, neither the Congress nor the country can have laid before it a definite understandable program of business or of governmental work to be financed; nor can it have a well defined, clearly expressed financial program to be followed; nor can either the Congress or the Executive get before the country the proposals of each in such manner as to locate responsibility for plans submitted or for results.

"Although the President has the power to install new and improved systems of accounts and to require that information be presented to him each year in such form that he and his Cabinet may intelligently consider proposals or estimates; although the President, under the Constitution, may submit to the Congress each year a definite well considered budget, with a message calling attention to subjects of immediate importance, to do this without the co-operation of the Congress in the repeal of laws which would be conflicting, and in the enactment of other laws which would place upon the heads of departments duties to be performed that would be in harmony with such procedure would entail a large expenditure of public money in duplication of work.

"The purpose of the report which is submitted is to suggest a plan whereby the President and Congress may co-operate—the one in laying before the Congress and the country a clearly expressed administrative program to be acted on, the other in laying before the President a definite enactment to be acted on by him."

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 24565) was called up in the Senate on July 3. A point of order was sustained against the committee amendment.

That all officers of the Navy who, since March 3, 1899, have been advanced or may hereafter be advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions.

Point of order was reserved against the following:

To strike out:

That hereafter any officer retired under the provisions of Secs. 8 and 9 of the Act approved March 3, 1899, an act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the grade from which he is retired.

And insert:

That hereafter commissioned officers of the staff corps of the Navy who are graduates of the Naval Academy below the rank of captain shall be promoted in rank with the officer of the line with whom or next after whom they take precedence on the list of order or precedence of the Navy, and to carry out this provision temporary changes shall be made, when necessary, in the numbers of the various grades and ranks established by law for the staff corps: Provided, That there shall be no other promotion in grade or rank in any staff corps except in accordance with this act, and all laws and acts in conflict with this provision are hereby repealed: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be held to increase the total number of officers in any staff corps as now fixed by existing laws and provided for in this act.

Committee amendment of paragraph relating to death gratuity was agreed to, making the paragraph read:

That hereafter immediately upon official notification of the death, from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow, and, if no widow, to the children, and, if there be no children, to any other person previously designated by such officer or enlisted man, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less \$75 in the case of an officer and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man, to defray expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person.

The following amendment was pending when adjournment to Friday, July 5, for lack of quorum, was agreed to:

Hereafter any naval officer on the retired list may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be ordered to such duty as he may be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed in time of peace shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired: Provided, That no such retired officer so employed on active duty shall receive, in time of peace, any greater pay and allowances than the pay and allowances which are now or may hereafter be provided by law for a lieutenant commander on the active list of like length of service: And provided further, That any such officer whose retired pay exceeds the highest pay and allowances of the grade of lieutenant commander shall, while so employed in time of peace, receive his retired pay only, in lieu of all other pay and allowances.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The recent keen interest in the possible failure of Uncle Sam to pay salaries of all Federal employees for a day or two following July 1 prompted Mr. George Hiram Mann to call attention to an interesting fact, in a letter to the New York Sun. During the Hayes Administration many thousand employees in navy yards worked overtime; this on the faith of an official order, the famous Circular 8, signed by the then Secretary of the Navy. All of these employees have waited over thirty years for their overtime pay. Some have six months full pay due them. Not a man has ever had a penny.

"Such negligence on the part of the Congress of today is impossible," Mr. Mann says, "thanks to the keenness with which newspaper readers follow public affairs. No doubt the present campaign will find all candidates unctuously ululating their love for the laboring man. If any reader cares to test the profundity of this pre-election affection let him read the first ten lines of page 358, Congressional Record, Dec. 16, 1910, being

some comments by Senator Gallinger on the way the Government repudiates its obligations."

Mr. Gallinger: "The only claim that I ever succeeded in getting through Congress was for the sum of \$750. The Government owed it just as much as the Senator would owe me if he made a purchase from me and I did not deceive him. Yet it took that poor man ten years to get that claim reported favorably and passed by the Congress of the United States, and the day it passed he died in the city of Washington and was buried by charity. He was a citizen of my city. I do not think it is a remarkable thing that a claim against the Government has not been paid for even half a century. * * * I repeat that the fact that a claim is stale or that the Government has repudiated its obligations is not any reason for denying justice to the citizen."—Congressional Record, page 358, Dec. 16, 1910.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

The New York Evening Sun says: "Our friends the English, who take a patronizing interest in our public affairs, are very much bewildered to-day. They have been reading with awed interest the accounts of the convention at Chicago and that at Baltimore. They thought that Americans selected their leaders with clubs in their hands and pistols in their hip pockets. Then, lo and behold, after all the strife, wrangling and bitterness those absurd Democrats select as their man the former president of a great university." Woodrow Wilson, who has been chosen by the Democrats as their standard bearer after an exciting election involving the taking of forty-six ballots, is a comparative newcomer into the field of politics. Until his election to his present position as Governor of New Jersey he was known only as a college professor and president, a public speaker and lecturer, the author of various political and historical works, including contributions to periodicals. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage and was born in Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, his father being a clergyman. After his graduation at Princeton in 1879 and two years' law practice he returned to his studies, and after two years' graduate work in political economy, history and jurisprudence he turned his attention to teaching, and has since served professionally at Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; professor of political economy and jurisprudence at Princeton, and finally as president of that university, being the first president who was not a clergyman. Dr. Wilson has the honorary titles of Ph.D., LL.D. and Litt.D.

A writer some time ago described him as "the antithesis of Roosevelt." He is tall, spare, solemn-looking, with a long face and the look of a scholar rather than a fighter. "To say that Mr. Wilson is solemn," the writer went on to say, "is not necessarily to suggest that he is in any way lacking in humor. It needs but one glance at the man's face, however, with its long, somewhat severe chin, to convey the impression that he looks on life as a serious proposition, and, while he enjoys telling or hearing a joke, he is nevertheless strongly of the opinion that it is well to think long and hard before doing or saying anything in a spirit of levity which may have an effect on another purpose."

The candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket is Thomas Riley Marshall, Governor of Indiana. The Democratic platform demands tariff for revenue only, a criminal prosecution of trusts, an income tax, popular election of Senators, Presidential primaries, a single Presidential term, valuation of railroad and wire lines, rural credits, conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways, national aid to post roads, modification of the law relating to injunction, creation of a Cabinet department of labor, suppression "of the pernicious practice of gambling in agricultural products," reorganization and extension of the civil service, law reform, parcels post and rural delivery, and a return to the rule of the people. We quote the following declaration on other subjects of special interest to our readers:

"The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine and was sponsor for the new Navy will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned Navy, sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

"We believe in fostering, by constitutional regulation of commerce, the growth of a merchant marine which shall develop and strengthen the commercial ties which bind us to our sister republics of the south, but without imposing additional burdens upon the people and without bounties or subsidies from the public treasury.

"We urge upon Congress the speedy enactment of laws for the greater security of life and property at sea; and we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties with other nations as provide for the arrest and imprisonment of seamen charged with desertion or with violation of their contract of service.

"Such laws and treaties are un-American and violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States.

"We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise trade passing through the Panama Canal.

"We also favor legislation forbidding the use of the Panama Canal by ships owned or controlled by railroad carriers engaged in transportation competitive with the canal.

"We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

"We commend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offense for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discriminate against the uniform of the United States similar to the law passed by Congress applicable to the District of Columbia and the territories in 1911.

"We renew the declaration of our last platform relating to a generous pension policy."

There is also the usual detailed statement of Democratic virtue contrasted with Republican vice, and the statement concludes as follows:

"Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of

all citizens, regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country."

OLYMPIC SHOOTING.

The first victory in the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, won by the United States was the international rifle shooting match, with military rifles, on June 29. The team from the United States won with the big lead of eighty-eight points over the second team, that of Great Britain. The aggregate score of each team was: United States, 1,688; Great Britain, 1,600; Sweden, 1,575; Africa, 1,531; France, 1,517; Norway, 1,476; Greece, 1,439; Denmark, 1,412; Russia, 1,401, and Hungary, 1,334. The aggregate scores of each man of the winning team was: Capt. C. L. Burdette, of West Virginia, 288; Capt. A. L. Briggs, 26th U.S. Inf., 284; Sergt. H. L. Adams, U.S.A., 288; Sergt. A. E. Jackson, Iowa, 279; Lieut. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N., 278, and Hospital Steward W. A. Sprout, 276; total, 1,688 points. The riflemen from the United States were ahead at each stage of the shooting. The scores at the various stages were: 200 metres, 438; 400 metres, 444; 500 metres, 424; 600 metres, 382; total, 1,688. Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, on July 1 sent a cablegram of congratulation to Lieut. Comdr. Harris Loring, U.S.N., captain of the rifle team representing the United States. The arms used in the competition were the national military weapon of each country, according to the latest adopted models, without any alteration or addition.

A. P. Lane, representing the United States, won the duel shooting individual competition, at a distance of thirty metres, with a score of 287. Palen, of Sweden, was second, with 286, and Yonholst, another Swedish entry, third, with 284. John Dietz, of the United States, finished fourth, with a score of 282.

The United States on July 1 added another to their list of victories at the Olympic game by winning the clay target shooting competition. The American team took the first prize and gold medal with a score of 542 out of a possible 600. Great Britain won the second prize and silver medal, with a score of 511, while Germany was third, with 510. The best individual scores of the members of the victorious American team were: J. R. Graham, Chicago Athletic Association, 94; Charles W. Billings, New York A.C., captain, 93; R. L. Spotts, Larchmont Y.C., 90; J. H. Hendrickson, Bergen Beach G.C., 89; Frank Hall, New York A.C., 86; A. F. Gleason, Boston A.A., 80.

The individual army rifle shooting competitions were started July 1. The competitors fired first at 300 metres and then at 600 metres. At the first range each competitor fired ten shots at a bull's-eye target, four prone, four kneeling and two standing. At the second range each competitor fired ten shots at a figure target, five prone and five kneeling. The time limit for each series was three minutes. The Hungarian, Procop, led at the 300 metre range, with a score of 97. Lieut. Carl T. Osburn, U.S.N., tied for second place with Norwegian and Greek riflemen with a score of 95. Sergeant Fulton, of the British army, came next, with a score of 87. In the shoot-off of the tie for second place in the individual army shooting competition Lieutenant Osburn obtained second place with a score of 98. It is notable that this score actually beats the total made by the winner, Procop. At the 600 metre range in the individual army rifle shooting Lieut. Carl T. Osburn, U.S.N., Sergt. A. E. Jackson, Iowa, and Colas, representing France, tied with a score of 94 for first place. Capt. A. L. Briggs, U.S.A., was fourth, with 93.

Major Richardson, the commander of the British army riflemen, referring to the fact that they were unable to approach the American scores in the team match, said that the result was further proof of the great inferiority of the British open sights.

In the pistol shooting competition on July 2 for teams, firing at a distance of fifty metres, the United States team won the gold medal, with an aggregate score of 1,916. Sweden was second, with 1,849, and Great Britain third, with 1,804.

The individual shoot with any rifle, at 300 metres, 120 shots (forty standing, forty kneeling and forty prone), was won by Colas, of France, with a score of 984. Madsen, Denmark, was second, with 983, and Johansson, Sweden, third, with 959.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Fortune, U.S.S. A-3 and U.S.S. A-5 were placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on June 28, 1912.

The U.S.S. Galveston and the U.S.S. Chattanooga were placed in commission in second reserve on June 29, 1912, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The First Submarine Group, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, has been re-established, consisting of the submarines F-1 and F-2 and the tender Alert. The submarines F-3 and F-4 will be added to the group when commissioned.

The U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. R. Welles, went aground in Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 1, about 1,000 yards northeast of Hog Island, on her way to Bristol to participate in the Fourth of July celebration. Lighters were sent on from the torpedo station at Newport, and after the removal of coal and ammunition the vessel was floated at high tide. It is believed she suffered no damage, as she went aground in soft mud.

The battleship Florida, flagship of the First Division, Atlantic Fleet, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 30, from Provincetown, to remain until after July 4, having been assigned to Newport for the celebration of the national holiday. The battleship Massachusetts, with naval cadets on their summer cruise, also arrived June 30, to remain during the week. The Louisiana, flagship of the Fourth Division, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, arrived from Baltimore July 1, having been assigned to Bristol for the Fourth. The other ships of the First Division were ordered to Belfast, Me., and Quincy, Mass., and the Fourth Division vessels to Bar Harbor and Gloucester. All were due at Newport the last of the week for a rendezvous of the entire fleet, including the Second and Fourth Divisions, which have been ordered from Key West and Cuban ports.

The torpedoboat and submarine flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet will take part in a war game July 8 in conjunction with the battleships of the fleet. The maneuvers will be held between Benton's Reef Lightship, Montauk Point, and No Man's Land. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, on board the flagship Connecticut, will have general charge of the maneuvers, with Rear Admiral Aaron Ward in command of the First Division and Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow in command of the Second, while Comdr. E. W. Eberle will have command of the torpedoboat and submarine flotilla. The operations will last a week, and the torpedoboat flotilla will operate in

two divisions, an attacking and defending force, and will remain at sea throughout the entire practice. Submarine bell signal tests were held July 1. At the conclusion of the sea practice the fleet will return to Newport, and the period from July 22 to 29 will be used to overhaul the torpedoboats and destroyers to put them in readiness for a steaming test the week following. The torpedoboat flotilla will assemble on Aug. 1 at Provincetown, Mass., where elementary torpedo and gun practice will be held.

Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, and his assistants are now working on the preliminary draft of the rules for the spring practice.

The U.S.S. Alert was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on July 1, 1912.

The following vessels have been placed in first reserve: The U.S.S. Illinois at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on July 1; the U.S.S. Alabama at the navy yard, New York, on July 1; the U.S.S. Denver and the U.S.S. Cleveland at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on July 1, 1912.

The U.S.S. Brutus and the U.S.S. Sterling have been ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and the U.S.S. Vulcan in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and U.S.S. Ajax in service at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., as soon as practicable.

The U.S.S. Birmingham has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., immediately upon arrival.

The U.S.S. Vulcan was placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on July 2; the U.S.S. Sterling and the U.S.S. Brutus at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on July 2, and the U.S.S. Ajax at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., on July 3.

The U.S.S. Mars has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., and the U.S.S. Arctus at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable.

An officer and fifty-five enlisted men from the North Dakota were on July 2 transferred to the Panama Steamship Company's ship, the Cristobal, to take the place of strikers. There were among the enlisted men twenty firemen, thirty seamen and five quartermasters. This action was found to be absolutely necessary in order to furnish the Panama Canal force with supplies. Part of the Cristobal's cargo consisted of perishable freight for Panama. The Government is willing to grant the demands of the union if the other lines sign the agreement. The Government has so notified the leaders, but it has also said that there will be no delay in the taking of material and passengers to the Canal Zone.

Announcement was made July 1 at the U.S. Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C., that transatlantic steamships may safely resume the short track across the ocean. This statement follows the report from the U.S. scout cruiser Birmingham that no ice has been sighted within three hundred miles of the old track, abandoned after the Titanic disaster. In its announcement, however, the Hydrographic Office suggests that all steamships which resume the old track double the lookout while near the ice region, at longitude 47 degrees west and latitude 40 degrees 10 minutes north, and slow down or stop in case of foggy weather. The steamships ought also to slow down to half speed at night, even in clear weather.

Judge Mayer, of the U.S. District Court of New York, in a decision filed July 3, 1912, gave judgment in favor of the Government for \$9,679.90, with interest, against the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company for alleged breach of contract in the delivery of coal from ports on the Chesapeake Bay to San Francisco for the use of the Pacific Fleet in 1909 and 1910. Part of the coal was delivered, but the Government had to supply the means of transportation, and in doing so incurred additional expense.

The yacht Natooah, on July 3, being sixty hours overdue in the fourth biennial race from Los Angeles harbor to Honolulu, Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, U.S.A., commandant of the naval station, directed the tug Navajo to search for her.

The Independence Day program at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., July 4, included a divisional boat race and fourteen athletic events, money prizes being awarded in each. In the evening there was a theatrical entertainment. An extra good menu was also a feature of the day, provided by Chief Coms. Steward P. Downey. The printed programs issued by Comdr. J. H. Dayton, U.S.N., commanding the station, were very handsome, while the varied list of events afforded great interest and any amount of good, healthy sport.

The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, which held its annual meeting at Newport, R.I., July 4, voted to protest to the Navy Department against the removal of the famous old training ship Constellation from Narragansett Bay and her destruction, as it is understood to be the intention of the Department. The resolution of protest earnestly requests the Secretary of the Navy to issue orders to have the Constellation retained in Narragansett Bay as a fitting monument of the American Navy in the waters that marked its birthplace.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The great Gladstone Dock at Liverpool, now under construction, is 1,020 feet long, or nearly 140 feet longer than the Olympic, and has an entrance 120 feet wide. The structure of the dock is to be such that it will be available when required as a graving dock for overhauling and repairing the largest steamers that are likely to be met with for some years. With this object the floor will be furnished with center keel blocks and side blocks. The entrance will be provided with a sliding caisson, which will have a clapping face on each side, so as to maintain the water in the dock or exclude it, according to the duties required. There will be five sets of centrifugal pumps, with discharge pipes fifty-four inches diameter, and the engines will make 180 revolutions per minute. The duty required of the pumps is to empty the dock of the whole of its contents, amounting to seven million cubic feet of water on an eighteen foot tide, in two and a half hours. There are at present over 700 men engaged on the dock works, which it is hoped to complete in the summer of 1913.

Shipbuilding is one of the principal manufacturing industries of Great Britain, over \$200,000,000 being invested therein. The average annual output of British yards for the last eight years exceeds \$150,000,000 in value, excluding warships. Shipping ranks second in magnitude among the industries of Great Britain, and about forty-five per cent. of the trade of the world is carried in British vessels. Over \$750,000,000 has been invested in British shipping. Over \$100,000,000 per annum, it is estimated, is spent by shipping companies on stores and materials. Considering these facts a strong financial group have therefore decided to publish

a weekly paper devoted to these special aspects of shipbuilding and shipping. Its main object will be to bring before shipbuilders and shipowners the latest and best information as to what is taking place in their branch of work in all parts of the world. Drawings of typical ships and propelling machinery will be frequently given. It will also devote attention to giving early information as to contracts placed or about to be placed for ships and equipment throughout the world, and will contain, when justified, personal items, new appointments, etc. We have received the first issue of the new paper which is entitled "Shipbuilding and Shipping Record" published at London, Glasgow and Newcastle. It is a handsome sheet of seventy-six pages, published at six pence weekly or £1 5s. at home or £1 12s. abroad.

In the course of practice aboard the French armored cruiser Jules Michelet off the Hyeres Islands, June 26, a premature explosion of a 16-centimeter gun occurred. Three officers and twenty seamen were injured. One of the latter died in the hospital and four others were fatally injured, and two of them died June 27. The charge was fired as it was being pushed into the gun. The official inquiry into the cause of the accident shows that there were two explosions. By the first thirteen men were hurled to the deck and frightfully burned. As soon as the victims had been conveyed ashore the firing was courageously resumed with the same gun under the direction of Admiral Bertrand Sourrieu, commander of the training ship division in the Mediterranean. Once more the charge ignited and ten more officers and men were injured. It is believed the explosions were due to the draught caused by the sudden closing of the breech of the gun, which ignited some sparks remaining from previous charges. The accidents are generally attributed to defective gun cleaning between the charges.

As an evidence of the development of the Russian navy since the Russo-Japanese War, attention is called to the fact that on June 4 the Council of the Empire voted an expenditure of 162,000,000 roubles, or \$81,000,000, a slight increase upon the estimates as passed by the Duma. The Duma Budget Committee has recently voted the special five-year program, which involves an expenditure of \$251,000,000. The idea is to provide by 1917 two battle squadrons and the necessary complement of cruisers, torpedoboats and submarines for the Baltic. There is a disposition among some parties in the Duma to doubt the ability of the Admiralty to carry out the program though Admiral Birileff, reporter on the Budget, said that as a result of his personal inspection he could say that the Navy had improved in a marked degree. The first four Dreadnoughts have made much progress, and their completion may be looked for in 1914. The shipbuilding program having been confirmed, large sums will have to be expended on the Russian yards to place them in a state of efficiency at all comparable with foreign yards. It is announced that forty-six old war vessels of various classes have been removed from the list, and that many others are likely to follow them.

ABSENCE OVER LEAVE.

A most interesting contribution to the literature on absence over leave in the fleet is made by Capt. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., in a report made to the Department while he was in command of the protected cruiser Cleveland, stationed at Cavite, P.I. Drinking and liberty-breaking were the principal evils which Captain Rodman found he had to deal with on taking command, and he evolved a plan for lessening these evils. The first thing done was to inform the crew that every opportunity would be taken to grant first class men as much liberty as possible, but that those who showed themselves to be rum-soaks and liberty-breakers would be punished to the full extent. After this plan had been carried out several months a number of the worst offenders were called to the mast in a body, both courses which they might take were fully explained to them, and, without exacting any pledges or promises, they were asked to choose the one they preferred—to continue their violations and take the consequences or turn over a new leaf and receive the consequent benefits. Choosing the latter, they would be put on probation and receive a fair trial; they would be expected to behave themselves and to induce others to do likewise; offenses coming under their eyes were not to be reported, but they were to urge the delinquents to reform, and if they found men under the influence of liquor ashore they should keep them from drinking more and induce them not to overstay liberty. No wholesale immunity was granted; from time to time other offenders requested permission to go on probation. The officers and petty officers co-operated, and, in fact, the whole crew did, with admirable results. There was soon practically a free gangway for special first class men within regulations, and not only no opportunity was neglected to give liberty, but the men were encouraged to go as often as possible. Out of all who were on probation there were only two backsliders, and many of the worst offenders became special first class. As to how this was brought about Captain Rodman says: "The result has largely been accomplished by treating the men as men, by analyzing each individual case, punishing or encouraging as the case might demand, and putting each man on his honor and pride. It is a mistake to punish for every offense, and a greater error to treat all men alike. Some are best approached by kindness, others need severe punishments to bring them to their senses. If there is any doubt as to the best method, let the C.O. think over the matter for twenty-four hours. Much discontent in a crew is caused by punishing all for the offenses of a few, as when certain of the crew get drunk and create a disturbance ashore and it is impossible to apprehend the guilty parties. To stop the liberty of a whole ship's company on this account or until the guilty ones are punished is, according to Captain Rodman, a mistake. Petty punishments for trivial offenses, often awarded elsewhere and poorly carried out, were generally avoided. To add to the comfort of the crew committees regularly appointed were allowed to make requests and suggestions in regard to the general mess or matters relating to the pleasures or comforts of the crew. All this has been done without condoning offenses that needed punishment. For the six months preceding the report there was not a case of rum, or drunkenness, on board ship, and the only signs of it have been a few men returning from liberty; liberty-breaking practically stopped, being considerably less than one per cent. of those going on leave; ninety-two per cent. of the men were special first class, two per cent. first class, and only six per cent. classed, the latter mostly being men recently transferred from other vessels. One remark made in this report as to the officers is worthy of note: "A commanding officer cannot be too careful in sizing up the officers under him, in their dealings with the crew and in noting and correcting individual characteristics which nag and humiliate the men." Captain Rodman's report appears in the June Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Delaware, arrived July 2 at Nantasket Roads, Mass.
New Hampshire, arrived July 2 at Bar Harbor, Me.
Iowa, arrived July 2 at Newport, R.I.
Washington, sailed July 3 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.
Lebanon, arrived July 2 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Paducah, sailed July 2 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Santiago de Cuba.
Connecticut, arrived July 2 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Patuxent, sailed July 2 from Key West, Fla., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Colorado, sailed July 2 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
Lansan, arrived July 3 at Newport, R.I.
Nashan, arrived July 3 at Olongapo, P.I.
Rhode Island, sailed July 3 from Nipe Bay, Cuba, for Baracoa, Cuba.
Nebraska, sailed July 2 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Key West, Fla.
Buffalo, arrived July 2 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Dolphin, arrived July 3 at Beverly, Mass.
Pennsylvania, arrived July 3 at Anacortes, Wash.
Tallahassee, arrived July 3 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Nebraska, arrived at Key West July 4.
Nashville, arrived at Guantanamo July 1.
Rhode Island, arrived at Guantanamo July 4.
E-1, sailed from New London for Newport July 4.
Dolphin, arrived at Gloucester July 4.
New Hampshire, sailed from Bar Harbor for Newport July 5.
Chester, sailed from Eastport for Portland July 5.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 1, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Volney O. Chase to be a captain from June 7, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Edward S. Moses to be a lieutenant from May 3, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Ensign Edward S. Moses to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of service as an ensign of three years, plus service during suspension from promotion after failure at examination.
Ensign William C. L. Stiles to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 13, 1911, upon the completion of service as an ensign of three years, plus service during suspension from promotion after failure at examination.
Ensign James J. Manning to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Sept. 13, 1911, upon the completion of service as an ensign of three years, plus service during suspension from promotion after failure at examination, and to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.
Ensign William O. Wallace to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 12, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.
Ensign Ellis Lando to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Feb. 12, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) from June 7, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns: Clarence N. Hinkamp, Leslie E. Bratton, Ralph R. Stewart, Ralph C. Parker, Henry C. Gearing, Jr., George W. Simpson, Charles E. Foulard, Charles C. Windsor, Edmund D. Almy, Robert F. Gross, Seymour E. Holliday, Emmanuel A. Lofquist, Elmer W. Tod, Homer H. Norton, John F. Cox, George N. Barker, Newton L. Nichols and Patrick N. L. Bellingier.

Nominations sent to the Senate July 3, 1912.

Commander to be captain: Robert E. Coontz.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: Raymond De L. Hasbrouck, Benjamin D. McCormick, Edward S. Kellogg, David V. H. Allen, Frank H. Clark, Walter S. Crosby.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: William K. Riddle and William N. Jeffers.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.): Richard S. Galloway, Samuel L. Henderson, Carl C. Krakow, Louis J. Gulliver and Richard B. Coffman.

G.O. 192, JUNE 21, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that after June 30, 1912, unless there be action by Congress, there will be no current appropriations for the pay of the Navy, for pay, miscellaneous; for contingent expense of the Navy, for the work of the bureaus of the department, for the Naval Academy, Marine Corps, or Naval Home. The order appeared in full in our issue of June 22, page 1333.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 28.—Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Watson to Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.
Asst. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair orders June 18, 1912, revoked; wait orders.
Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton to naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.
Asst. Naval Constr. P. G. Lauman to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Asst. Naval Constrs. A. W. Frank and R. T. Hanson to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Mach. P. J. Solon to Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston, S.C.
Paymr. Clerk E. J. Hoffman appointed; to West Virginia.
JUNE 29.—Comdr. A. T. Long detached naval attaché, Rome, Italy, and Vienna, Austria; to Office of Naval Intelligence.
Lieut. J. B. Mayo uncompleted portion orders May 3, 1912, revoked; continue treatment, naval hospital, New York, N.Y.
Ensign R. E. Hughes to Raleigh.
P.A. Surg. E. E. Curtis detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Supply.
P.A. Surg. H. W. B. Turner to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Asst. Surg. W. M. Kerr detached Supply; home, wait orders.
Asst. Surg. G. A. Riker to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Act. Asst. Surg. E. C. Taylor appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 27, 1912.
Chaplain L. P. Rennolds detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.
Chief Mach. Bernhard Christensen detached receiving ship at New York; to treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
Pharm. Hubert Henry to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Paymr. Clerk W. S. Hullfish appointed; to Illinois.

Marine Officers.

Capt. H. O. Smith commissioned a captain, to rank from April 28, 1912.
JULY 1.—Lieut. Comdr. Frank Lyon detached Engineering Experiment Station, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Kansas.
Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Kays detached Maryland; to Supply.
Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin detached Naval Powder Depot, Dover, N.J.; to Kearsarge.
Mach. P. B. Cozine to Chattanooga.
Paymr. Clerk Benjamin Berkowitz appointed; to North Carolina.
Paymr. Clerk W. C. Colbert appointed; to Iowa.
Paymr. Clerks C. E. Sias and J. H. Rauch appointed; to naval station, Key West, Fla.
Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, June 30, 1912.
Lieut. (J.G.) S. W. Cake detached Callao; home, wait orders.
Ensign S. W. Kingdon to Cincinnati.
Ensign E. M. Woodson detached Saratoga; to Chanucey.
Ensign C. C. Clark detached Albany; to Wilmington.

Gun. W. O. King detached Monterey; home, wait orders.
Mach. J. R. Bradshaw detached Saratoga; home, wait orders.

JULY 2.—Commo. J. P. Parker placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912.

Commo. R. M. Hughes placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached command Washington.

Commo. J. E. Craven placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached Naval War College.

Commo. G. R. Salisbury placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912.

Commo. R. O. Bitler placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; home.

Commo. W. W. Buchanan placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached command Ohio; home.

Commo. G. W. Brown placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached command receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; home.

Commo. A. L. Key placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912.

Commo. C. M. Fahs placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached command California; home.

Capt. W. G. Miller placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached works William Cramp and Sons; home.

Capt. Armistead Rust placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; home.

Capt. O. H. Hayes placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached Naval War College; home.

Capt. M. L. Miller placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached command Vicksburg; home.

Capt. M. H. Signor placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached Naval War College; home.

Comdr. Walter Ball placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; home.

Comdr. L. F. James placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; when discharged treatment naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.; home.

Comdr. C. B. Barnes placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; home.

Comdr. R. W. Henderson placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; home.

Lieut. Comdr. H. McL. Walker placed on the retired list from June 30, 1912; detached charge Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass.; home.

Midshipmen L. R. Brown and H. A. Ward detached Naval Academy; to North Dakota.

Midshipman Hamilton Harlow to North Dakota.

Midshipman P. S. Theiss detached Naval Academy; to North Dakota.

Midshipman O. M. Forster detached Naval Academy; to Utah.

Midshipman I. C. Sowell detached Naval Academy; home, wait orders.

Midshipman C. W. McNair detached Naval Academy; to Minnesota.

Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks detached fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet; home, wait orders.

Pay Insp. G. G. Seibels detached purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.; to fleet paymaster, Pacific Fleet.

Paymr. John Irwin, jr., to purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.

Asst. Paymr. I. D. Doyle to Asiatic Station.

Chief Mach. J. M. Ober detached Washington; to Rhode Island.

Mach. F. G. Kutz detached Washington; home, wait orders.

Mach. R. M. Huggard detached Rhode Island; home, wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk Harry Mack appointment revoked.

JULY 3.—Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Wells detached Naval Academy; to Georgia as first lieutenant.

Chief Sten. James Laven detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Massachusetts training ship ranger.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE GAZETTE.

JUNE 17.—First Lieut. L. C. Covell granted thirty days' leave, commencing July 1, 1912.

First Lieut. H. H. Wolf granted extension of leave of twenty days, beginning July 1, 1912.

First Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman granted thirty days' leave, commencing July 2, 1912.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. L. Reinburg granted fifteen days' leave, commencing July 1, 1912.

Capt. W. W. Joyce granted one month's extension of sick leave, commencing June 27, 1912.

JUNE 20.—Constr. W. C. Besselièvre, jr., granted two days' leave, commencing June 21, 1912.

Gustav Richard O'Connor appointed a cadet engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

JUNE 21.—Third Lieut. J. F. Farley, jr., granted fourteen days' leave, beginning July 3, 1912.

First Lieut. H. D. Hinckley granted ten days' extension of sick leave, to date from June 18, 1912.

JUNE 24.—Capt. G. M. Daniels granted fifteen days' extension of leave.

JUNE 25.—Capt. H. B. West granted four days' leave.

Capt. of Engrs. C. W. Munroe granted sixty days' leave, commencing July 1.

JUNE 26.—Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker ordered to Rayonne, N.J., on official business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg ordered to report to 1st Lieut. O. W. Cairnes for examination for promotion on July 8.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes appointed a subboard to conduct the examination of 2d Lieut. W. T. Stromberg for promotion.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to make an inspection of wireless plants in Germany and France.

JUNE 27.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover granted two days' leave, commencing June 27.

June 28.—Capt. B. L. Reed ordered to temporary duty as commanding officer New Division to relieve Senior Capt. J. F. Wild on July 14.

Senior Capt. J. F. Wild granted sixty days' leave, commencing July 15.

Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout granted twenty days' extension of leave from July 6, 1912.

First Lieut. J. H. Crozier granted forty-five days' leave, beginning July 18.

JUNE 29.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotschmar, jr., granted two days' leave, commencing June 29.

First Lieut. of Engrs. R. B. Adams granted thirty days' leave, commencing July 1.

JULY 1.—Second Lieut. W. L. Stromberg granted four days' leave.

Capt. H. B. West granted six days' leave, commencing July 3.

Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck granted three days' leave, commencing July 1.

JULY 3.—Capt. G. C. Carmine granted sixty days' leave, commencing July 15.

Second Lieut. G. E. Wilcox granted thirty days' leave, beginning July 18.

Capt. of Engrs. D. McC. Franch granted thirty days' extension of leave, beginning July 8.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Lieut. T. G. Crapster, commanding the revenue cutter Snohomish, stationed at Neah Bay, Wash., June 23 rendered assistance to a brigantine drifting helplessly onto the rocks at Mukkaw Bay. The Snohomish towed the vessel clear of Umatilla Reef Light Vessel, after which she proceeded on her course.

Algonquin, stationed at San Juan, P.R., rescued on June 24 Capt. James H. Brown, commanding the revenue cutter two men whose canoe had capsized near the Algonquin.

The revenue cutter Windom sailed from Galveston July 1 for Corpus Christi, Texas, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies on Independence Day at the latter named place.

The revenue cutter Morrill on July 1 passed through Welland Canal, en route to Ogdensburg, N.Y., for the purpose of enforcing the rules of the regatta of the Oswegatchie Yacht Club to be held at that place on July 4.

The revenue cutter Rush arrived at San Francisco on June

29 from Port Townsend to take station on the California coast as far South as the Mexican border.

The revenue cutter Unalga, the new revenue cutter for the Pacific coast, sailed from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore to complete fitting out for her cruise to Juneau, Alaska.

The revenue cutter Apache has been designated to patrol the course during the annual regatta of the Chesapeake Bay Yacht Club at Easton, Md., on July 24 and 25 next. Also to patrol the course during the regatta of the Patapsco Navy to be held at Baltimore on July 13 next. This vessel has also been designated to patrol the course of the regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association to be held on the Potomac River, Washington, D.C., on Sept. 2 next.

The revenue cutter Bear arrived at Nome, Alaska, from San Francisco July 2.

The revenue cutter Winona was detailed to patrol the course during the annual regatta of the Mobile Yacht Club held in Mobile Bay July 4.

Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the revenue cutter Acushnet, rendered assistance July 3 in floating the Yacht Athens, ashore on Hedgefence shoal and towed her to Vineyard Haven.

Lieut. R. Ridgely, commanding the revenue cutter Woodbury, stationed at Eastport, Me., rendered assistance July 1 at a fire on the wharf in Portland, Me.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. B. Wessche. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

MACULOCHE—Capt. J. L. Sill. Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. O. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Behring Sea patrol fleet.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, H.T.

TUCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 2, 1912.

Ten years ago yesterday the Navy Y.M.C.A. began its Norfolk career in a house on Church street, Norfolk, having twenty beds, a small reading room, two pool tables and fifty wooden lockers. On Oct. 1, 1902, the Woman's Auxiliary was organized at the home of Mrs. Cotton, in the yard, Admiral Cotton being commandant. Since then the Navy Y.M.C.A. has developed into one of the largest in the United States, and though owning a very large building is still unable to accommodate the many men who apply. Mr. Otto Heisenbuttel, secretary, has been the "power" behind this organization which has grown so wonderfully.

Miss Alice Hibbett entertained at dinner at her home, naval hospital, Friday for Miss Nash and Lieutenant Cresap, whose marriage is elsewhere noted. The decorations were dainty arrangement of sweet peas and shaded candles, pink. Other guests were Mrs. Paulding Murdock, Miss Anita Cresap, Miss Florence Nash, Miss Dorothy Meserum, Miss Mary Seddon, Miss Bertha Emmerson, Ensign James Cresap, Mr. Langstaff Johnston, Mr. Edwin Bruce, Mr. Charles Hume and Medical Inspector Hibbett.

Capt. Marion S. Battle, Coast Art., entertained at luncheon Tuesday at the Chamberlin for Miss Lucile Martin, of Blue Ridge Summit, a guest of friends in Norfolk. Covers were laid for Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stribling, Miss Portia Baldwin, of Berryville, Va., Miss Marjorie Watson, of New York, Naval Constr. John A. Spilman, U.S.N., Messrs. Joe Blodgett and Warner Croxson, Lieut. and Mrs. Paulding Murdock, who were here for the Cresap-Nash wedding, and family have returned to Newport. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard, of Fort Moultrie, S.C., are guests of Hon. and Mrs. Harry L. Maynard, Park View, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Basil Manly, who leaves early in July for a European tour, has returned from a farewell visit to her son, Lieut. Matt E. Manly, aid to the President, and to relatives in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Carter, of Yarmouth, Maine, arrived in Norfolk Sunday for the Wilcox-Carter wedding.

Ensign and Mrs. Freeland Daubin, who spent their honeymoon at Lake George, have gone to their future home, Providence, R.I. Capt. Marion S. Battle, Coast Art., has been a recent visitor to friends in Norfolk. Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, guest of her sister, Mrs. John H. Dayton, of Newport, has returned to her home, Fort Norfolk.

Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward and son left this evening to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Rodgers at their summer home, Lake George, N.Y. Mrs. Churchill M. Slayton and son left last week for Newport. Mrs. James M. Cresap, Miss Anita Cresap and Ensign James M. Cresap, of Annapolis, spent last week in Portsmouth for the Cresap-Nash wedding.

FORT SOREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., July 2, 1912.

Major Sarritt has returned from a trip to South Carolina. Mrs. Martin, of Macon, Ga., is a guest of Mrs. J. A. Thomas. Lieut. Carey R. Wilson has gone to Fort Monroe, Va., for his promotion examination, after which he will take a month's leave.

Mrs. W. D. Phillips, of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Selkirk. Lieut. S. H. Tillman left June 12 for a six weeks' leave.

Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cali Phillips, to Lieut. Ralph Harrison, C.A.C. Mrs. Evans, the post mistress, has been ill for a number of days, but is getting better slowly. Mrs. Frank Thomas Woodbury was hostess for a small bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Charles L. Phillips, of the post, won the first prize, a silver and cut-glass powder box; Mrs. W. D. Phillips, of Kansas City, the booby prize, a parasol. Lieut. C. A. Chapman gave a dinner party at South End on Saturday to Miss Rosalind Woods, of Savannah, Ga., Mrs. Phillips, of Kansas City, Mo., and Lieutenant Seydel, of the post.

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Ga. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, Mrs. W. O. Selkirk, Mrs. W. D. Phillips and Miss Prouty, Captain Bunn and Lieutenant Seydel. Mrs. W. D. Phillips won the ladies' prize and Captain Bunn the gentlemen's. Mrs. Martin, guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, left for her home, Macon, Ga., on last Saturday. Mr. Martin was the guest, for a few days last week, of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 3, 1912.

Mrs. H. S. Williams and Miss Garrard accompanied Mrs. Henry Schmeis to her home in Hampton, Va., on Friday. Miss Garrard returned to-day, but Mrs. Williams will spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Smeltz.

The Fort Myer polo team, consisting of Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Lieuts. V. S. Foster, J. W. Downer, S. M. Rumbough and A. D. Surles, went to Philadelphia Thursday, where they were the guests of members of the Philadelphia City Troop. They played two games of polo against the city team on the Bryn Mawr field, but were beaten.

Lieut. C. P. Barnett has joined the troops of the 15th Cavalry at the maneuver camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa. During his absence Mrs. Barnett will be the guest of her grandfather, Senator Davis, at Elkins, W. Va. Lieut. J. R. Brabson, 2d P.A., spent several days in the post lately, but has gone to his new station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Joseph Garrard went to Baltimore Monday to attend the Democratic Convention. Mr. and Mrs. John Brander, of New York, are the guests of their brother, Chaplain Brander. Mrs. C. N. Chilton has gone to Kansas City to visit her parents. Her mother-in-law and small sister accompanied her.

Lieuts. J. W. Rumbough, Lieuts. Cortlandt Parker and De Russy Hoyle are visiting Colonel Garrard, and Lieutenant Beard is staying with Lieutenant Surles. The officers mentioned above are all members of the 6th Field Artillery polo team, and will be the guests of the post people until after the polo tournament. The 5th Field Artillery team also arrived to-day, but are staying in Washington. The 11th Cavalry team is due to report tomorrow.

Mrs. Kean is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Gallup. Major J. H. Allen and Capt. W. D. Newbill were hosts at a children's party on Monday evening. A large hospital tent was pitched in front of their quarters decorated with Japanese lanterns, from which were served the refreshments, consisting of watermelon, cakes and candies.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 1, 1912.

Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commanding the Central Division, and Mr. Carter, his aid, came to Fort Meade Thursday on a tour of inspection.

Two 'bus loads from the officers' row went to the circus at Sturgis Thursday afternoon. Lieut. C. Telford, 12th Cav., reached here the first of the week and is now first lieutenant of Troop K.

Mrs. Davenport, until recently guest of her sister, Mrs. Jeancon, in Los Angeles, arrived on Monday. Major Hines left for Cincinnati Tuesday and expects to spend his month's leave with his family there. Dr. and Mrs. Blodgett made a short shopping trip to Deadwood Friday. Lieutenant Davenport expects to spend a three months' leave in Augusta, Ga. Chaplain Fleming is the owner of an excellent mount since last Saturday.

Col. and Mrs. Waltz received in honor of General Potts Thursday evening. Fine music was rendered by the Infantry band. Lieutenant Herman, 9th Cav., who came with over 100 recruits from Columbus Barracks Monday, was accompanied by his eldest son Fred, now a member of the furlough class at West Point. Our first Sunday school service was held at the chapel last Sunday.

A much needed rain fell Sunday after over two weeks of steady heat and drought. A few more days without rain would have ruined most of the crops. Major B. J. Edger, M.D., accompanied by Col. M. F. Waltz, took the ninety-mile test ride last week. In spite of opposing weather condition, the ride proved quite successful. Vetn. and Mrs. Foster came from Fort Robinson Wednesday. As their guests for the summer came Mrs. Foster's mother, Mrs. Johnston, and Lieutenant Foster's nephew, Mr. Alden Foster. Messdames Lowe and Edwards drove to Spearfish Saturday while Troop M was there at the races, returning home Sunday. The tennis courts are being made ready for use.

Mrs. Lawton and her children left hurriedly for Detroit this week on account of the illness of Mrs. Lawton's father. The elder son Frank intends to remain during the winter and attend school.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 2, 1912.

The midshipmen from the ships in the harbor were very much in evidence at the Sunday evening concert at the Bay View Hotel, and there were many dinners given in their honor on that evening. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac D. De Russy have arrived at the Gardner House, and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Casey, Miss Casey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Miss Adams, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Dunlap are at the Bay View.

Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen chaperoned a party of young people over for the skating at the Training Station on Monday. Mrs. Allen Cook and Comdr. and Mrs. Christy are with Miss Blow at her cottage in Green Lane. Lieut. Richard S. Edwards entertained a small dinner party on Tuesday evening on the torpedo boat Burrows. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Warner B. Bayley have arrived for the season.

The summer has started with brilliant prospects for the Navy colony, and there are arrivals of Navy families with every boat.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 4, 1912.

The Fourth of July was observed at the Naval Academy with appropriate ceremonies, and the fourth class men had their first holiday.

Naval Academy authorities are awaiting the action of the Navy Department in the examination papers of those in this year's graduating class who failed in the final examinations conducted the latter part of May. There were nine of the graduates who failed to meet the required standard in one or more branches. They were detained at the Academy and allowed examinations, which were held June 26. Navigation was the main branch in which the delinquents were re-examined.

Shore liberty was given the midshipmen of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, when in Baltimore last week. Some came to Annapolis to see their friends and sweethearts. The midshipmen had a grand time in Baltimore. They were readily recognized in their uniforms, and many were invited to dine or lunch by the delegates, Congressmen, Senators, or other dignitaries. The average midshipman was delighted with the experience at the Democratic Convention.

With kindness in their hearts for Baltimore, the officers and sailors aboard the battleships Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina sailed away from Baltimore on Saturday at 7 a.m., after a stay of a week. Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the fleet, said he and his officers and men had enjoyed themselves, and were sorry to leave. The visit had been pleasant in many ways, but the most remarkable incident was a visit from Lieut. John Rodgers, the aviator, in his hydro-aeroplane. Leaving the aviation experimental school at the Naval Academy at 11:30 a.m. on Friday, it was just five minutes past 12 o'clock when, like a huge sea gull, he circled around the flag ship Louisiana and fluttered down alongside the starboard gangway. Cheer upon cheer greeted the aviator as he approached the battleships, which were crowded with visitors. He immediately went below to pay his respects to Rear Admiral Winslow and remained aboard for dinner. When he attempted to begin the flight back something was wrong with his engine. He was unable to start it, and after several attempts had the hydro-aeroplane towed to Spring Gardens for repairs. At five o'clock in the afternoon he started for the city and reached here in safety.

Visitors swarmed over the ships Friday. They were greeted with the courtesy which had been shown every day since the fleet arrived. Sailors stood on the boarding barge ready to help persons aboard. On the decks blue-jackets greeted visitors and showed them about the vessels. Dances were in order on the main deck of the Louisiana, and many young ladies appreciated the privilege.

The members of the new Fourth Class, now forming at the Naval Academy, had their second promenade concert at the Auditorium on Saturday evening last. The Naval Academy band furnished the music. The affair was entirely stage. The class, although not yet in the Navy, is looking forward with great interest to the formation of a new Fourth, or "function," class by the examinations to take place hereafter in February instead of June. The "plebes" are inquiring if they "rate" the "functions" to the extent of exercising authority, under the unwritten law obtaining in the Academy, over the expected newcomers as the upper classesmen do over the Fourth Classmen. It may be well for the Fourth Classmen to know that, while against all assumptions of unwarranted authority, the Academy officers have always been particularly severe and unrelenting against any running or hazing done by the plebes.

The officers at the Naval Experiment Station here are at work perfecting a siren whistle of their own invention. The present radius of sound of this class of whistles is sixteen miles. They have now constructed one at the station six feet high and ten inches in diameter, and have begun to make tests of its whistling capacity.

On Saturday last, at Annapolis, Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., made the record elevation flight for the Navy aviators. He reached a height of 2,103 feet.

The Corps of Naval Aviators, Lieuts. Theodore G. Ellyson, John Rodgers and John H. Towers, U.S.N., have set up an aviation camp in tents for their indoor work and machines, adjoining the Naval Experiment Station. This temporary arrangement was due to two causes—the proximity of the machine shops of the station that gave greater facility for repairs to the air machines when needed, and, second, to escape the danger of straying bullets from the rifle range, which made work on Greenberry Point, the location of the hangars, most perilous, and which have several times put their mark on the houses of the aeroplanes.

On Wednesday afternoon Lieutenant Rodgers tried his new hydro-aeroplane. The engine went off finely, and at a short distance after launching the machine rose beautifully in the air and sailed about the harbor in a circuit of a mile. Then some derangement occurred and the aeronaut had to descend to the water, to be towed to camp. The expected trip of three machines yesterday from Annapolis to Washington, to take part in the meet there to-day, did not materialize. The machines were not in condition to make the flight, and no orders had been received from the Navy Department for the corps here to enter the program of events.

Mrs. Van Auken, wife of Lieut. W. R. Van Auken, U.S.N., is at Jamestown, R.I. Prof. W. O. Stevens, U.S.N., Mrs. Stevens and their son, Hugo Osterhaus, left yesterday for Jamestown, R.I., to spend the summer.

Mrs. Fairfield, wife of Lieutenant Fairfield, U.S. Navy, is at Scarborough Beach, Maine, for the summer. Prof. G. K. Calhoun, U.S.N., has been ordered from Schenectady to the School of Marine Engineering at the Naval Academy. Lieut. E. Berkeley Iglehart, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Iglehart left here on Monday for Staunton, Va., where they will be at "The Kalorama" until October. Information has been received here that Lieut. William R. Van Sant, U.S.A., a graduate of St. John's College, of this city, now under instruction at Fort Leavenworth, is leading his class, Mrs. Carroll Storrs Alden, instructor at the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Alden left here on Monday for Hopkinton, N.H., to spend the summer. Col. Henry Holladay, cashier of the Eastern National Bank, of Boston, Mass., is here on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Norris, wife of Instr. W. B. Norris, Naval Academy.

Miss Dorris Durell, daughter of Comdr. E. H. Durell, U.S.N., left Tuesday to spend the summer in Massachusetts. Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, has gone to Deerfield, N.Y., Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., retired, and family will close their house here this week and spend the summer at their country place in Virginia. Miss Williamson will go to North Hatley,

Canada. They expect to spend next winter in Annapolis at 185 Prince George street. Commo. Theodore Porter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Porter arrived at Jamestown, R.I., on June 20, from Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Buford E. Kirwan, hospital steward at the naval hospital here, and Miss Mary Middleton, of Eastport, opposite Annapolis, were married on July 1 in the parlor of the Home of the Redeemptorist Fathers, of Annapolis, by Rev. Father Nattinger, of St. Mary's Catholic Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Agnes Middleton, as maid of honor. The groom's best man was Mr. Matthew Diem, of Baltimore. Steward Kirwan won honors a few years ago in saving Cadet Zayas, of St. John's College, son of the Vice-President of Cuba, from drowning when a canoe capsized. The grateful Cuban father sent Steward Kirwan a watch in appreciation of his gallant conduct, and at the same time forwarded another to one of the Naval Academy marine guard who assisted in the rescue.

The remains of Herman Nilsson, chief sailmaker's mate, whose death occurred on Wednesday of last week at the Naval Academy Hospital, were laid at rest Friday afternoon in the Naval Cemetery, opposite the Naval Academy. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. E. Miller, pastor of Eastport M.E. Church. The body bearers were petty officers in the Navy. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The physical examination of the candidates for midshipmen who passed in the June examinations are now in progress here. The list of candidates for the Naval Academy who were successful in passing the mental examinations, held under Civil Service rules, at various points throughout the country, except those who took the examinations at Jonesboro, Ark.; Lafayette, Ind.; and Bismarck, N.D., were announced at the Academy on July 1. The successful candidates who took examinations at the three points named will be announced later. The list of successful candidates is:

Principals.

N. M. Alger, Mass.; E. S. Alston, Tex.; R. A. Awtrey, Ga.; W. P. Bacon, Ohio; C. A. Baker, Va.; H. V. Baugh, Ind.; J. P. Beall, Ga.; R. L. Beall, N.C.; C. G. Berwind, Pa.; J. M. Bloom, Mich.; C. K. Bontz, Cal.; I. D. Brent, Va.; H. B. Broadfoot, N.C.; R. L. Butler, Va.

R. B. Carney, Presidential; J. H. Carson, S.C.; W. R. Casey, N.Y.; C. B. Cecil, Ky.; G. F. Chapline, Neb.; F. R. Clark, Ky.; J. H. Coyne, N.J.; T. R. Cooley, Jr., Cal.; L. Cooper, Ga.; T. V. Cooper, Pa.; F. B. Craven, Pres.

J. H. Doyle, Jr., Pres.; A. Durant, Ga.; C. T. Durgan, N.J.

N. P. Earle, Ill.; E. S. Earnhardt, N.C.

R. V. A. Failing, Mich.; W. M. Fechteler, Pres.; S. G. Fitzsimons, S.C.; F. C. Foley, Kas.; H. W. Fox, Ind.; E. C. Fuller, Pres.

H. G. Gamble, Fla.; R. C. Gambrell, Md.; N. N. Gates, Pres.; J. J. Geary, Me.; A. C. Geisendorff, N.Y.; R. N. Getty, Jr., Pres.; C. T. Gilliam, Tex.; P. S. Going, Ia.; F. V. Grant, Miss.; J. W. Gregory, N.Y.; H. L. Groskopf, Minn.

C. G. Halpine, Pres.; G. W. Hamill, Tex.; C. V. Handline, Ark.; H. C. Hohenstreit, Ill.; T. B. Hendley, Tenn.; M. Henkin, S.D.; L. Herndon, Okla.; C. H. Hilton, N.M.; J. Hinton, Mo.; M. S. Holmes, Miss.; C. M. Holton, O.

E. H. Jenkins, Va.; R. H. Jones, W. Va.; C. T. Joy, Ill.

R. U. Kennedy, N.H.; J. L. Kenworthy, Pa.; T. Ketcham, Ill.; E. A. Kimball, N.M.; G. C. Klein, O.; C. A. Krez, Wis.

W. V. Lamb, Va.; A. C. McFaul, S.C.; W. E. Makay, Mass.; H. B. Massman, Wis.; S. G. Mayfield, Jr., S.C.; E. L. Meadows, La.; S. J. Milliken, Del.; J. D. Montgomery, W. Va.; H. M. Mullinix, Ind.

I. Parker, Tenn.; T. R. Parkhurst, Mo.; T. T. Patterson, N.J.; L. C. Pepper, Va.; G. H. Petit, N.Y.; H. L. Phelps, N.Y.; W. K. Phillips, Ga.; R. L. Porter, Jr., Md.; C. D. Price, W. Va.

W. F. Quibby, N.Y.; C. J. Quinn, Jr., Pa.

A. R. Radford, Ia.; V. H. Ragsdale, Ga.; H. J. Redfield, N.J.; J. E. Reinberg, Jr., N.M.; A. M. Rhud, Ga.; J. S. Roberts, Jr., Ky.; A. T. Rogers, Ore.; C. H. Roper, Cal.; T. D. Ross, Ariz.

A. F. Safford, Mass.; E. P. Sauer, Ia.; J. M. Scandrett, Pa.; J. A. Scott, Ala.; A. J. Selman, La.; J. W. Simms, Miss.; F. A. Smith, Neb.; O. F. Spencer, Tex.; G. W. Summers, Ind.; W. C. Sutherland, Wis.; L. K. Swenson, Utah.

J. A. Terhune, Pres.; A. H. Toothman, W. Va.; R. B. Twining, Wis.; J. J. Tyson, Ala.

J. A. Vincent, Ill.; W. C. Vyse, Pa.

W. W. Webb, Wis.; R. A. Wellands, N.C.; L. P. Wessell, N.C.; H. J. White, Md.; M. Woods, N.D.; W. Woodworth, at large; N. O. Wynkoop, Pa.

Alternates.

E. M. Bates, Mass.; C. K. Blackburn, Neb.; W. P. O. Clarke, Mass.; M. Cole, N.Y.; J. B. Compton, Conn.; S. Cook, N.J.; L. E. Dessez, Jr., W. Va.; H. L. Drought, Tex.; S. E. Dudley, Wyo.

D. R. Evans, Del.; H. N. Fallou, Pa.; W. W. Feineman, Mo.; B. P. Flood, Cal.; M. E. Gibson, N.Y.; S. P. Ginder, Pa.; L. B. Guthrie, Ill.; W. C. Hasson, Pa.; J. G. Hart, N.C.; B. F. Jenkins, N.H.; R. K. Jones, Okla.

N. L. Kelley, Pa.; E. D. King, N.Y.; W. A. Kitts, N.Y.; T. Lawrence, N.Y.; E. H. Lawson, Mo.; W. J. Lennon, Ill.; W. C. Luth, N.Y.; K. McGinnis, Ill.; C. S. Malsby, Wash.; G. Morgan, W. Va.; S. S. Morris, La.

T. W. Pelen, O.; R. L. Randolph, Jr., Md.; M. W. Reed, Mass.; F. O. Rogers, Tex.; H. Schmidt, Pa.; E. J. Stoffer, Wis.; M. B. Stonestreet, Tenn.; R. J. Van Buskirk, Fla.; R. J. Walker, Pa.; J. N. Walton, Pa.; A. W. Webb, Ill.; J. C. Wheeler, Ala.; L. G. Yoder, Wis.; C. Young, Wis.; H. W. Ziroli, Mass.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 2, 1912.

People are starting every day for summer leaves and the first of July counts a number of departures from the post. Capt. and Mrs. Davis left on Monday for Nova Scotia, where they will spend the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Darrah and daughters, Marian and Jean, bade good-by to the post and started for Saugerties, N.Y., where they will visit Colonel Jones at his farm near that place. Capt. and Mrs. Morey have left for Port Clyde, Maine, to spend two months. Mrs. Morey's sister, Mrs. Hilgartner, and the latter's two children are also of the party. In September Captain Morey will go to his new station at Fort Robinson, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Donald McDonald and little Jean left on Tuesday for Mackinac, Mich., to spend a summer leave. The people who are spending the summer at West Point are rejoicing in the wonderfully cool June weather, and the cool nights especially are appreciated.

The social affairs of the week have been entertainments given for those who were going away. The largest party was that given by Mrs. Wilcox, a tea in honor of Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Summerlin. The entire veranda of the club was used on Friday and there were about seventy-five guests present. Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Sladen and Mrs. J. S. Jones assisted in pouring and in serving refreshments. A number of farewell dinners were given for Capt. and Mrs. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Darrah.

Gen. and Mrs. Barry's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Mrs. Summerlin and Captain Davis. Captain Vidmer and Captain Estes entertained at dinner at the club on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Parker and Captain Davis. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Higley entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sands, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds, Mrs. J. S. Jones and Miss Hoyle. Major and Mrs. Clayton's guests at dinner on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Sands, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Baer entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Dodds and Lieut. and Mrs. Manley. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger gave a dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Russell Robinson, Misses Upson and Fieberger and Mr. William Ford Upson. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Parker entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones.

The hops and band concerts were much enjoyed during the

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week. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Clifford Jones received with Cadet Johnson, A.B.; on Thursday evening Mrs. Thurber received with Cadet Dorst, and on Saturday evening Mrs. Higley with Cadet Crane, Col. and Mrs. Gordon have started for a delightful trip to Colorado, expecting to stay some time in Denver and other points. Lieutenant Cross started for a month's leave on Tuesday. He is planning to visit his family in Kansas. Mrs. Cross will stay at West Point and her sister-in-law, Miss Edith Cross, will be her guest for the rest of the summer.

Miss Julia Fieberger started on Tuesday afternoon for Duluth and other points on the lakes, where she will make a number of visits. Mr. Dudley Bowe, of Richmond, Va., paid a short visit to his sister, Mrs. Hodges. Mrs. James D. Wilson, of Portland, Ore., was the recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Bethel. Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett gave a pretty little neighborhood tea on Friday for a few friends. Mrs. Bartlett's mother, Mrs. Bower, of Brookline, Mass., is her guest for a time. Miss Grace Elmar, of Newburgh, stayed over Sunday as the guest of Mrs. Keefe.

Mr. and Mrs. José M. Asensio's guest on Thursday was Mrs. Asensio's brother, Mr. John Allen Root, a mining engineer, of Anaconda, Mont. Col. and Mrs. Holt have added a very pretty new motor car to the rapidly growing list of West Point automobiles. Miss Natalie Penn, of Martinsville, Va., arrives on Wednesday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges. Helen Herr celebrated her eighth birthday on Saturday afternoon with a delightful party for little girls, her guests being Aldyla Larned, Sara McCloskey, Helen Youngberg, Evelyn Hodges, Consuelo Asensio, Betsy Sladen, Anne Zell and Fanny Herr.

The color line concert given by the cadets on Sunday evening in camp provoked many rounds of applause. These concerts are always attractive features of the summer encampment. Mr. Richard Hodges spent Sunday as the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges. Miss Eleanor Raeburn, of Philadelphia, was a guest at the hop on Saturday evening. Mrs. J. S. Jones's great-aunt, Miss Stewart, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jones for the summer.

Among the guests at the hotel are Mrs. Thurber, mother of Cadet Philip Thurber, and Mrs. Underhill and Miss Underhill, of California, mother and sister of Cadet Underhill, of the First Class. Mrs. Greene, wife of Captain Greene, whose son is a First Classman, is also a visitor. Capt. and Mrs. Anderson's guests of the week were Colonel White, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. White.

The West Point officers' polo team played a game with the team of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., on Friday afternoon. The play was as follows:

Squadron A—1. Mr. Campbell Schmitt; 2. Mr. Spencer; 3. Mr. Boulton and Mr. Strong; 4. Mr. Ely.

West Point Officers—1. Lieutenant Dodds; 2. Lieutenant Herr and Captain Darrah; 3. Lieutenant Zell; 4. Lieutenant Higley.

Lieutenant Dodds 4 goals, Lieutenant Herr 7 goals, Lieutenant Zell 2 goals. Foul Lieutenant Zell, foul Mr. Boulton. Score, 12 to 4, in favor of West Point officers.

Mrs. and Miss Pendleton, wife and daughter of Colonel Pendleton, of Fort Benjamin Harrison, are guests at the post. Mr. Francis Dohs, civilian instructor in gymnastics, has resigned his position to become instructor in a select school in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dohs and son Francis will leave for their new home some time in August.

A recent gift to the West Point Army Mess consists of four large silver bread trays, presented by Mr. C. D. Hodges, of the class of 1903, commandant of cadets at the Louisiana State University. Captain Schley, until recently secretary of the mess, selected the trays and, as the donor says in his letter, "to his discriminating taste is due the credit for their attractiveness of design and adaptability for service." Captain Schley has completed his tour at West Point and his successor as secretary of the club is Lieut. R. G. Powell, of the Engineer Corps.

The first outdoor service of the year was held on Sunday morning at nine o'clock in the vicinity of Battle Monument. Last summer during the hot weather church services were frequently held in the open air.

Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Miller, U.S.N., a brother of Mrs. Thomlinson, and Dr. G. C. Simmons, of California, will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomlinson over the Fourth of July.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 2, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse entertained Mrs. Hugh Brown and Lieut. A. Gilmore at dinner before the dance on June 23. An informal dance was given in the post hoproom on the 23d. Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, Capt. and Mrs. Biegler and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell received the guests. Lieutenant Gilmore entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. Brown and Lieut. Fred Cruise at a theater party last Tuesday, to see "The Virginian," followed by a supper at the Virginia. Captain Brown and Lieutenant Herman have returned after a trip to Forts Bliss and Meade.

Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained at luncheon at the Ohio Club last Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Porterfield, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Rittenhouse and Mrs. Caldwell. The Misses Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce. Mrs. George A. Dodd gave a delightful "rum" party last Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Biegler and her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Starbird. Prizes were won by Mrs. Charles Billingslea, Miss Beatty, Mrs. Edwin Kilbourne, and the consolation by Mrs. Leisenring. Other guests were Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Kelley Parsons, Mrs. Ashbrook, Mrs. A. C. Thompson, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Hugh Brown, Mrs. Kenyon Joyce, the Misses Davis, Miss Kimball, Mrs. G. I. Gunkel and Mrs. Lincoln Kilbourne. Refreshments were served later. Saturday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce gave a reception for their house guests, the Misses Davis, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Joyce was assisted by the Misses Davis, Mrs. George A. Dodd, Mrs. Charles Billingslea and Mrs. F. S. Leisenring. The decorations were pink, a large willow basket, filled with pink sweet peas and marguerites, forming the centerpiece. Many Columbus people as well as the garrison people were gathered together to enjoy the Joyce's charming hospitality.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, who has been visiting relatives in Portsmouth, Ohio, returned last Friday. Mrs. Porterfield and daughter, Miss Julia, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell for the past three weeks, returned to their home in Kansas City, Mo., last Sunday. Lieutenant Buttgenbach has returned from a ten days' leave. Capt. J. Kelley Parsons and Lieut. R. G. Caldwell, who are patients in the post hospital, are convalescing so rapidly that they will soon be able to return to their homes.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea gave a "rum" party. Prizes were won by Mrs. Leisenring, Mrs. Starbird, Mrs. Gunkel and Mrs. Parker, of Columbus. Others were Mesdames Dodd, Biegler, Parsons, Ashbrook, Drysdale, Joyce, Herman, Brown, Wilhelm, Guthrie, Thompson, Fisher, Lincoln Kilbourne, Edwin Kilbourne, Hodges, the Misses Kimball, Augur, Glass and Davis. Capt. and Mrs. Leisenring entertained in honor of Mrs. Joyce's guests, the Misses Davis, of Pittsburgh, with a "rum" party. Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Dodd,

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Captain Billingslea and Captain Brown won prizes, and among others who enjoyed the game were Capt. and Mrs. Bieglar, Mrs. Starbird, Miss Davis, Lieutenant Joyce, Miss Augur, Mr. Black, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Billingslea, Lieutenant Cruise and Captain Shields. Walker Ashton is visiting his cousin, John Randolph, Jr.

Mrs. Sydney Guthrie gave a porch party this morning in honor of her sister, Mrs. Wilhelm, of Dayton, Ohio. After the ladies had worked on their embroidery, mending, etc., a rollicking party was enjoyed, with favors appropriate to the Fourth. Refreshments were served later. Among the guests were Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Wilhelm, of Dayton, Miss Kimball, of Woodstock, Ohio, Misses Davis, of Pittsburgh, Miss Augur, of Cincinnati, Mrs. Seidell and Mrs. Long, of Columbus, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Billingslea, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Gunkel, Mrs. Leisenring, Mrs. Ashbrook, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Drysdale and Mrs. Herman. Capt. and Mrs. Bieglar and daughter, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Dadd for the past ten days, left last Tuesday for their new post.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 2, 1912.

Mrs. F. P. Holcomb was hostess at a lovely bridge on Tuesday for Mrs. Edwards' mother, Mrs. Harrison, of Denver, Colo. The first prize, a handsome pair of towels, was won by Mrs. Hartwell. The second prize, a crochet bag, was won by Mrs. Parker, and the guest of honor received silk stockings. Dainty refreshments were served to the guests, Mesdames Edwards, Conard, Aplington, Hay, Parker, Hartwell, Cavanaugh, Harrison, Fleming, Müller, Cornell, Van Deusen, Wilson and McMurdo.

Miss May Martineourt and Miss Clough are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb. Miss Fitch and Miss McManigal are visiting Major and Mrs. Hay. Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh have as their guest Miss Baker, of New York. Miss Jane Goldman, daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. J. Goldman, 12th Cav., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. King. Miss Barrows, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godson. Miss Winifred Woodman is the guest of Major and Mrs. Cress. Mrs. Tinsley, of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Castleman.

Mrs. Fleming was hostess at an enjoyable auction bridge on Wednesday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Grierson's guest, Mrs. Plummer. The first prize, a handsome gold deposit glass, was won by Mrs. Van Deusen. The consolation, a tall card, went to Mrs. Harrison. The other guests include Mesdames Holcomb, Edwards, Plummer, Grierson and Godson. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Blaine celebrated their birthdays on Thursday with a very enjoyable bridge. Delicious refreshments were served before the games. The first prize, silver pepper and salts, was won by Mrs. Mayo. The second prize was won by Mrs. McMurdo. The consolation, embroidered handkerchiefs, was won by Mrs. Fleming. The guests included Mesdames Grierson, Plummer, Mayo, Cavanaugh, Cornell, Müller, Edwards, Harrison, Siner, Wilson, Van Deusen, Holcomb, Aplington, Luhn, Fleming, Hay, Hartwell, McMurdo and Conard, Misses Grierson, Goode, Gann, Martineourt and McManigal.

Capt. and Mrs. Fleming were hosts at a jolly dinner Thursday for Miss Baker, Miss McManigal, Captain Wallace, Lieutenant Whiting and Capt. and Mrs. Parker. William Edwards gave an enjoyable bridge on Friday afternoon in honor of her mother, Mrs. Harrison. The first prize, a picture frame, was won by Mrs. Hartwell. Second prize was won by Mrs. Conard. Other guests included Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Martineourt, Mrs. Mayo, Miss Clough, Miss Goode, Mrs. Plummer, Miss Grierson, Mrs. Grierson and Mrs. Aplington.

Mrs. James Castleman was hostess at a lovely luncheon on Friday in compliment to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Castleman. The other guests were Mesdames Grierson, Van Deusen, Fleming, Holcomb, Burgess and Tinsley. Mrs. Holcomb entertained at a jolly musicale Monday for her house guests, Miss Martineourt and Miss Clough, and Miss Gann, Miss Goode, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Lieutenant Van Deusen, Dr. Sheep and Lieutenant Richart. Major and Mrs. Hay entertained the post at a lovely reception on Saturday to meet their guests, Miss Fitch and Miss McManigal. Mrs. Aplington presided over the punch bowl, Mrs. Conard served iced tea, Mrs. Hartwell poured hot tea and Mrs. King assisted the hostess in receiving. Many guests from town were present.

Saturday evening a large hop was given in honor of the visiting young ladies, who numbered over twenty. There were many guests from town and a delicious supper was served after the dancing. Dr. Sheep and Lieutenant Richart entertained at a lobster supper after the hop for Lieut. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Holcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, Miss Clough, Miss Goldman, Miss Martineourt and Mr. Rooney. Mrs. Plummer left Monday after a short visit to Col. and Mrs. Grierson. Mrs. Robert Blaine is a patient in the Fanny Allen Hospital, near the post, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Major Wilson left Monday for Mt. Gretna, Pa. Col. and Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Flanders, of Derby Line, spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Aplington. Lieut. and Mrs. King had as their dinner guests Thursday Captain Godson, Captain Oden, Miss Barrows and Miss Goldman.

Mrs. Müller and Mrs. Luhn were joint hostesses at a lovely bridge party Wednesday. A delicious salad course was served. The first prize, a handsome pair of pillow cases, was won by Mrs. Wilson. The second prize, embroidered towels, went to Mrs. Van Deusen, and the consolation, some dainty handkerchiefs, to Mrs. Cavanaugh. Other guests included Mesdames Grierson, Mayo, Cornell, Edwards, Harrison, Siner, Cress, King, Holcomb, Parker, Aplington, Phillips, Fleming, Hay, McMurdo, Hartwell, Conard, Misses Goldman, Grierson, Gann, Goode, Baker, Hill, Martineourt, Clough, Fitch and McManigal.

An informal hop was given Wednesday evening, the band furnishing the music. After the hop all present went to the club as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Godson and greatly enjoyed a Dutch supper. Thursday Captain Wallace was host at an enjoyable dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Baker, Miss Martineourt, Miss Clough, Lieutenant Van Deusen, Dr. Sheep and Lieutenant Richart.

Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained delightfully at bridge on Fri-

day in compliment to her guest, Miss Baker. The first prize, an automobile veil, was won by Mrs. Holcomb. Second prize, an artistically arranged basket of strawberries, was won by Miss McManigal. The consolation, a bottle of toilet water, was given to Miss Barrows. Other guests were Mesdames McMurdo, Conard, Dilworth, Coon, Hay, Addis, Fleming, Luhn, Phillips, Aplington, Parker, Van Deusen, Misses Barrows, Clough and Martineourt.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hartwell entertained at bridge on Saturday evening. Refreshments were served. The first prize, a cut glass vase, was won by Mrs. Van Deusen, while Captain Cavanaugh won an ash tray. The guests included Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Baker, Colonel Gale, Lieutenant Colley, Captain Huston and Mr. Rooney. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. King were the hosts at a jolly horseback ride in honor of their guest, Miss Goldman. The party left at sun down and rode to Mallets Bay, returning by moonlight. When the party returned supper was served at small tables for Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Aplington, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, Miss McManigal and Mr. Rooney, Miss Barrows and Captain Oden, Miss Goldman and Captain Huston, Miss Whiting and Lieutenant Addis, Miss Grierson and Lieutenant Whiting and Harold Terrell.

Lieut. William Pope returned to the post Tuesday from Fort Riley, where he has been a student officer. Miss Ellen King arrived Tuesday and is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant King, and family.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1, 1912.

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 9th Inf., arrived Tuesday and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood. Captain Wetherill is assigned to the 27th Recruit Company for duty.

The following candidates for appointment as cadets in the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., are to take the examination at this post this week: Sample B. Forbus, Bertram E. Glistler, Thomas C. W. Godard, James Ray Lawder, John Pace Machen, Fred Lee Rendleman, Edmund Barry Russell, Floyd D. James and Merle D. Sell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Olney Place entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. O. I. Straub and Capt. and Mrs. Errington. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan entertained several of the little folk on Wednesday in honor of the fourth birthday of their small daughter, Alice. A picnic lunch was partaken of in the orchard, followed by a joy ride in Captain Bryan's machine. Among the guests were Helen, Jack and David Mativia, and King and Ann Drew Kauffman, of St. Louis; Dorothy and Theodore Straub, Grace Wilson and Betsy McAllister. Mrs. Straub, Mrs. McKnight, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Mativia and Mrs. Kauffman were among the older guests. Mrs. Wood gave a birthday dinner complimentary to her daughter, Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, on Friday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Captain Rukke, Miss Mellin, Captain Hanson, Mrs. Errington and Captain Wetherill. Capt. Pillsbury was the guest of the guests of Mr. Pillsbury's parents, Col. and Mrs. Wood, since their return from their honeymoon trip a week ago, until yesterday, when they removed to their own quarters, No. 3-E.

A farewell banquet was given to Capt. C. H. Errington by members of the Ascalon Commandery and representatives of other commanderies, Knights Templar, at the Mercantile Club in St. Louis on the evening of June 28. Mr. Nicholas M. Bell was the toastmaster and the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Williamson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Lichliter, pastor of the Maple Avenue M.E. Church, and Capt. D. P. Quinlan, 5th Cav. Col. W. T. Wood, commandant at Jefferson Barracks, occupied a place at the speakers' table. At the conclusion of the dinner the toastmaster, on behalf of those present, presented to Capt. and Mrs. Errington a beautiful solid silver coffee and tea set and tray. The service consists of six pieces. On the tray is a beautifully engraved inscription: "Presented to Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Errington by their St. Louis friends, June 28, 1912." A number of officers and ladies were invited by Capt. and Mrs. Errington to see their handsome gift on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Col. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Captain Wetherill, Miss Mellin and Mrs. McKnight were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wilson at a dinner complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Errington on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Quinlan entertained Capt. and Mrs. Errington at dinner on Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Wood had Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Col. and Mrs. Straub, Captain Wetherill and Dorothy and Theodore Straub as their dinner guests on Sunday. Mrs. O. I. Straub and her two children, Dorothy and Theodore, departed to-day for Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will spend several days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tietig before going East. They expect to visit Oscar A. Straub, a cadet at West Point, before joining Colonel Straub at Fort Baker, Cal., their new station. Moving pictures were shown in the old mess hall at eight o'clock last night. Recruit Stanley C. Wallace, of the band, furnished the music. Religious services were conducted in the chapel of the receiving barracks Sunday evening by W. L. C. Brey, acting chaplain at Jefferson Barracks. Services were held in the guardhouse at 3 p.m.

Miss Bertha Blackwelder, of the Washington Hotel, St. Louis, departed Sunday for Omaha with Lieut. Col. D. H. Boughton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Boughton, with whom she will ride to San Francisco, whence they will sail for the Philippines late in the week with Colonel Boughton's regiment, the 8th Cavalry. Miss Blackwelder will not return to the States until late in the winter, when her marriage to Mr. George Wills, of New Orleans, will take place.

The Hospital Corps baseball team defeated the 27th Company team in a game Saturday, score 7 to 6. The pitching of Pvt. Herman Chalk, 27th Recruit Company, was a feature of the game. The post team was victorious in a game Sunday, played against the Daltons of St. Louis. The score was 18 to 0. The 18th Company team lost to the 27th Company team in to-day's game, score 12 to 7. Field day events and a track meet were held on the athletic field on Wednesday afternoon under the direction of Lieut. R. C. Taylor, athletic officer. The band rendered appropriate selections. Entries were from each company. The 27th Recruit Company carried off most of the honors, the 16th Company running a close second.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 1, 1912.

On Monday afternoon, June 24, a gymkhana was held at Fort Des Moines, which was greatly enjoyed by both the post and town people. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Willis V. Morris and Mrs. William V. Carter. The program was opened by a polo game between the married officers and bachelors, won by the married officers. A polo ball race was won by Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire; a bending race by Lieut. Stanley Koch. The thread and needle race, men and ladies in pairs, was won by Miss Schofield and Lieut. G. W. Chipman. Lieut. Roy W. Holderness won an egg and spoon race, while in the apple and bucket Lieut. Edwin O'Connor came in first. The Gretna Green stakes was also won by Miss Schofield and Lieut. G. W. Chipman. The last event was a pajama race, in which the competitors had to ride half way around the course to where a suit of pajamas had been left; these they had to put on, then race to next point, where they had to drink a bottle of ginger ale; after this they raced around the course to the finish. In this Lieutenant Koch came out victor.

Miss Florence Horne, who has been the guest of Miss Marion O'Connor for the last two weeks, left Sunday for her home in New York city. Mrs. Krupschnitt, of Tucson, Ariz., arrived Monday and is the guest of Mrs. Stanley Koch. Mrs. White has joined Dr. White.

On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. John Hanson and Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter. Capt. and Mrs. Lott, who have spent the last two years in Fort Leavenworth, have returned to the regiment. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger entertained Tuesday evening with two tables of five hundred. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. John Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Ross, Miss McCoy and Mr. Ross, sr. The Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday evening with Mrs. Charles V. Brownlee, when the prize was won by Mrs. J. W. Grissinger.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith entertained at supper



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on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank R. Ross, Miss McCoy, Mr. Ross, sr., Capt. A. G. Lott and Lieut. Herbert Taylor. Mr. Ross, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. K. Ross for the past two weeks, left Friday for his home in the East. Capt. J. W. Grissinger left this week for the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. On Friday morning Mrs. William V. Carter entertained with two tables of auction bridge. Her guests were Mrs. John Hanson, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Mrs. John Kennedy, Mrs. Frank K. Ross, Miss Amy Heard and Miss Marguerite Heard. Prizes were presented to Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Hanson. Capt. Louis R. Ball arrived Sunday from Fort Leavenworth.

The 2d and 3d Squadrons, under the command of Col. Charles M. O'Connor, left Sunday morning for Sparta, Wis.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 1, 1912.

Cos. B and C, 29th Inf., arrived Monday for their annual target practice. The troops marched from Fort Porter. Captain Clement is the senior officer with the companies, and the other officers are Lieutenants Saunders and Pell.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Styer gave a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Gray, of Niagara Falls, who is visiting Mrs. Felix Woolworth. Among those present were Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Burton Mitchell and Miss Fentress. The prize, a dainty work basket, was won by Mrs. Brandt. Mrs. Allison, wife of General Allison, and her son, Stanton, arrived Thursday to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Fickel. General Allison is expected here this week.

Prof. Willard Langton, of Columbia University, spent a few days as the guest of Major and Mrs. Styer. Mrs. Saunders, of Fort Porter, arrived Wednesday. Lieutenant Saunders has left for Mt. Gretna, Pa., where he has been detailed as assistant to the camp commissary.

Wednesday evening the officers and ladies of the post with their friends of Youngstown gave a picnic at Fort Niagara Beach. Tables were spread on the shady beach of Lake Ontario. At eight o'clock dancing began in the pavilion and lasted until eleven. Among those who enjoyed a most delightful evening were Major and Mrs. Styer, Bessie Styer, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Fentress, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Mrs. Fickel, Miss Hooker, Miss Hall, Major and Mrs. Shockey, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Watkins, Captain Beacham, Lieutenants Jacobs, Jones, Pell and Scott, Captain Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Woolworth, Mr. Chester Wolworth, Mr. Richard Woolworth, Mr. and Mrs. Brookings and Messrs. Haskell, Dutton, Ellis, Walsh, Seris, Styer and Hall.

Thursday Mrs. Felix Woolworth gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Fentress, Miss Hooker and Miss Miller, of St. Catharines. Mr. Martin, of Plainfield, N.J., friend of Lieutenant Miller, spent a few days at the post. Mr. Albert H. Hooker, of Niagara Falls, is visiting C. W. Styer.

Miss Sallie Fentress, of St. Louis, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Williams for the past month, left for her home Saturday. The dance at the Queen's Royal Saturday evening was attended by many of the post people. Mr. Albert Hooker, of the Falls, has visited several days at the post as the guest of Wilkes Styer.

The troops left for Mt. Gretna on Monday evening.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, June 26, 1912.

Mrs. Frank Gould, wife of Assistant Paymaster Gould, U.S.N., has arrived from Port Royal, S.C., and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. D. Ravline. Mr. Gould accompanied his wife as far as Washington, D.C. Mrs. Earl I. Brown has returned from a visit of several days in Houston as guest of the Hotel Bender.

Miss Emily Dorsey is enjoying a visit with her sister, Mrs. John B. Maynard, at Fort Moultrie, S.C., and later Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard go to Virginia to visit Mrs. Maynard, sr., at her summer home.

The marriage of Mr. A. B. McNeill, of Galveston, and Miss Minnie Perry Reese, of Hinkle's Ferry, was solemnized at Gulf Prairie Presbyterian Church on June 12. Rev. Robert McAlpine Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Galveston, officiating. The bride was attired in her traveling suit of tan-colored pongee with cream Marquise waist with touches of pale blue silk. A hat of buff straw trimmed with Irish crochet lace and pink roses was worn. Mr. and Mrs. McNeill left immediately for a tour of the West and Southwest, after which they will return to their ranch home at Hinkle's Ferry to reside. The groom is a graduate of the Ball High School and of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, having resigned when a passed midshipman, attached to the U.S.S. New Jersey.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 30, 1912.

A squadron of the 3d Cavalry, consisting of Troops A, B, C and D, of sixty-five men each, reached El Paso early Thursday morning for special patrol duty along the New Mexico border. The squadron of the 3d will be in command of Major Sedgwick Rice, and a part of the squadron are ordered by Col. E. Z. Steever to the New Mexico border and the remainder will be at Fort Bliss for the present. Troop A, 3d Cav., under command of Capt. Charles W. Van Vay, are now doing patrol duty at Columbus, New Mexico. Capt. James N. Munro, with Troop B, has marched to Noria and Pelea, New Mexico. Troops C and D, 3d Cav., under the command

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of Capt. Julius T. Conrad and Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, are still at Fort Bliss and are encamped on the reservation. The 2d Cavalry remain without sufficient mounts, but expect a shipment of 200 three-year-old colts, which will be broken for cavalry duty.

A dinner party that was very much enjoyed was given on Thursday at the Valley Inn by Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. John K. Miller and Capt. A. P. Watts, of the 18th Inf.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 4, 1912.

A very interesting and unusual event took place at noon on July 3 when the memorial gold pins sent by Mrs. Grant to commemorate the services of the non-commissioned officers and men in connection with the lying in state and funeral ceremonies of the late Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant were presented. The men, to the number of twenty-nine, reported at the Chaplain's quarters after guard mounting, and after roll call and formation, under charge of Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, who was in command of the detachment on the day of the funeral, April 26, and who made the march with the cortege through the city on that day, the ceremony of presentation took place. The presentation was made, at Mrs. Grant's request, by Chaplain Edmund B. Smith. The men advanced in three sections, as called, according to their particular service, and the memorial pins were presented with a short address to the detachment. Eight of the men had served as body guard in the chapel for the entire period, April 13 to 26. Others as a relief guard during that period, and twelve as body bearers on April 13 and 26, including the funeral march.

The pins are oval in shape, of heavy gold with a wreath, and Major General's stars in relief, and the inscription, "In memory, Major Gen. F. D. Grant." On the back of each pin is engraved the service, "Body Guard" or "Body Bearer." The following men were on duty as body guard in the chapel from April 13 to 26, the entire period: Sergeants Francis A. Wightwick, Co. L, Frank T. Smith, Co. K, and Emil Glarner, Co. L; Privates Kerr, Co. K, Segedy, Co. K, Larigian, Co. K, Farrabee, Co. L, and Shea, Co. M. The following were on duty during the period of two weeks' guard in the chapel for periods of two, four, five and six days, relieving temporarily the men whose names are given above, who were the permanent guard: Privates Brooks, Co. L, McCrory, Co. L, Guertin, Co. M, and McGraw, Co. M; Sergeant William E. Odom, Co. I; Privates Metcalf, Co. K, Haberman, Co. L, E. H. Miller, Co. I, and J. Jones, Co. L. The following were the body bearers: Sergeant Lee, Q.M. Sergeant Benson and Corporals Neville and Baker, from Co. I; Q.M. Sergeant Cavanaugh, Sergeant Elbin, Corporal Shea, from Co. K; Q.M. Sergeant Cisar, Corporals Clausen, Pence and Suders, from Co. L; Sergeant Swadosh, from Co. M. A number of ladies of the garrison were present at the ceremony of presentation.

Mrs. Edward Burr and daughter, Charlotte, are spending July and August as guests of Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills. Mrs. Mills and daughters are at Lake George, where they will be joined later by Colonel Mills, now on inspection tour. Mrs. Burr's sons, on furlough from the Military Academy, are expected this week. Col. and Mrs. Mills gave a hop supper on the evening of June 28. Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie were guests over Sunday of Col. and Mrs. William C. Rafferty. Col. and Mrs. Mitcham and son, Edward, have gone for a visit to Belgrade Lakes, Me. Lieut. Alexander W. Maish was a guest of Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith on the 3d. Lieutenant Maish is on leave of absence for Europe about the middle of July. Major and Mrs. A. B. Shattuck have moved from General's Row to the Regimental (Brick) Row. Mrs. Shattuck and children are in Massachusetts for the summer.

The battalion is under orders for maneuver encampment and leaves for Mount Gretna on July 6. The band and field music, 29th Infantry, and Co. I, full strength, Capt. Frank B. Hawkins and Lieutenants Carroll B. Hodges and W. E. Larned, paraded on July 4, acting as escort from various patriotic societies from Frances Tavern to the City Hall, in New York city. At revellie the band played patriotic airs in the barracks square and at the regimental line.

A game of baseball was played on Saturday between the officers of Fort Hamilton and of Fort Jay. The lineup was as follows: Fort Hamilton—Lieut. Gray, p.; Lieut. J. B. Crawford, c.; Capt. J. W. McKie, s.; Lieut. E. W. Wildrick, 3b.; Capt. L. H. Hanson, med. corps, 1b.; Capt. S. D. Embick, 2b.; Lieut. Dean Hall, 1f.; Lieut. F. E. Gross, r.f.; Lieut. H. K. Oldfield, c.f. Fort Jay—Major A. B. Shattuck, 2b.; Lieut. W. E. Larned, 1b.; Lieut. J. J. Reddy, med. corps, 1f.; Mr. Barrett Little, s.; Lieut. M. F. Hannon, 3b.; Lieut. Bradford Cheynoweth, c.f.; Lieut. Taylor, c.; Lieut. J. R. Emory, r.f.; Lieut. G. A. Lynch, p. Corporal Godley, Co. I, acted as umpire. A very interesting game took place with good playing on both sides. The score was 14-2, in favor of Fort Jay.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 3, 1912.

It seems as though everyone here has been ordered away. To-day brought two fresh orders, taking Major Coe to Governors Island and Major Winston to Fort Barrancas. Yesterday Major and Mrs. Pence and sons left for Indiana, where they will spend two months with the Major's parents before going to their new station, Fort Howard. Monday Capt. and Mrs. Masteller gave a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Pence. Lieut. Allen Kimberly and his bride reached this post on Thursday, after spending their honeymoon at Lake George, and a few days at Fort Totten.

Lieut. William Jowett and Cadet Jack Jowett are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry. In their honor Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a picnic on the beach last Thursday. Their guests were Cadet Byron, who is visiting the Perrys; Lieut. and Mrs. Max Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Capt. and Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Misses Hughes, Erskine, Fee, Wahl, Berry, Watters, Lieutenants Campbell, Montgomery, Stanley, Skene, Murphy, Davis and Ensign Alfred Montgomery. Miss Gwendolyn Blodgett, of Providence, R.I., who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Offner Hope, returned to her home on Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. Moose gave a dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. McKenny entertained with a dinner at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur.

Mrs. Laura de Russey Berry has announced the engagement of her daughter Lola to Lieut. Harold F. Nichols, now stationed at Honolulu.

Sunday evening the lieutenants of the 166th Company gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams. Mrs. Williams and Miss Marie Williams left Monday for the Blue Ridge Mountains to spend the summer and will join Captain Williams at Fort Hamilton in September. Major and Mrs. Cooklin gave Capt. and Mrs. Williams a farewell supper at the club on Saturday evening. Miss Margaret Wahl, of Milwaukee, left for her home on Monday. She sails for Europe in a few days. Mrs. Kimberly, Miss Beattie Kimberly and Miss Helen Kimberly returned on Friday from a month's stay in New York and Larchmont. Captain Howell made a short trip to New York last week. Mrs. Harry Mathews and Mr. Gordon Mathews joined Captain Mathews here last week. Major Coe, Major Here and Major Reynolds left Sunday to attend a court held at Fort Screven.

Col. Ira A. Haynes and Mrs. Haynes have arrived and are

in the McNeil house temporarily. Mrs. Haynes has been ill ever since she arrived. Her mother is visiting her. Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Chamberlain gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Mrs. Widdifield, of Honolulu, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Howell. In her honor Capt. and Mrs. Howell entertained at bridge on Thursday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Major and Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Chamberlain, Dr. Peed, Mrs. Totten, Captain Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin. Capt. Marion S. Battle was on the post a few days and was entertained by all his old friends. Mrs. William Chamberlain entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Strong, Totten, Masteller, Winslow, Widdifield, Wahl, Merritt, Geere, Arthur, Howell and Barnes. The prizes, silk stockings, were won by Mrs. Widdifield and Mrs. Barnes. At a bridge party given by Mrs. Bunker on Friday afternoon Mrs. Widdifield was guest of honor. Other guests were Mesdames Strong, Perry, Bradley, Chamberlain, Barnes, Howell, Totten, Masteller and Baker. Silk stockings were won by Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Barnes. Mrs. Hamilton poured tea and Mrs. Strong served an ice.

Miss Masteller, who spent the winter and spring with her brother, Captain Masteller, returned to her home in California last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray leave to-day for Yellowstone Park, where they will join Gen. and Mrs. Murray. Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin and baby left Saturday for Sunapee Lake, N.H., where they will spend July and August. Mrs. Bunker and daughter have gone to St. Paul to spend the heated term with Mrs. Bunker's mother.

Miss Garrard and Mrs. Williams, of Fort Myer, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Schmeltz, of Hampton. Miss Margaret Kimberly is the guest of Mrs. William Shepherd, at Fort Myer. A fine display of fireworks and a moving picture show will be given in the park to-morrow evening by the Y.M.C.A., under the supervision of Chaplain Scott. Mrs. Richard C. Marshall arrived Saturday with her children. Mrs. Ralph Herring and son have returned from a ten days' visit to Fort Washington. Mrs. Lewis Turtle has her mother visiting her.

The U.S.S. Connecticut is in the harbor for a few days before going to Provincetown. Dr. and Mrs. Smart and son are at the Sherwood Inn for a short stay before taking quarters. Col. John S. Mallory, of the 12th Infantry, and sons spent last week at the Sherwood Inn.

BASEBALL AT FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 1, 1912.

Fort D. A. Russell has been the scene of some very exciting baseball games for the last ten days. The post baseball league, composed of teams from the 11th Infantry, 4th Artillery, 9th Cavalry, Signal Corps and Hospital Corps, closed on June 15, the 9th Cavalry winning the pennant and post championship. As the 9th Cavalry and 11th Infantry has broken even on the games between them the 11th Infantry challenged the 9th Infantry for a series of three games out of five for a silver loving cup. The games saw-sawed, each team taking two, and the final game was called at 1:30 p.m., June 30.

The Infantry started in a whirl and almost played the Cavalry men off their feet in the first three innings, while the 9th Cavalry could not turn a trick. In the fourth inning the Cavalry men got to the Infantry pitcher, and before he could be yanked out five runs crossed the plate. Each side continued to score, first one being ahead then another, till the 11th Infantry came in to bat in the last half of the ninth inning, when the score stood 11 to 8, in favor of the Cavalry. Before anyone could hardly realize what had happened there was a man on second and one on third, with no one out and Compion, the great hitter, at the bat. True to his custom, he lined out a two-bagger, scoring the two men. Then the noise died commence, but the 9th Cavalry settled down and bagged the next three men, winning the series and cup.

Lieut. B. P. Camp, 9th Cav., who has charge of the team, then marched the ball team and almost the whole regiment around the garrison to the quarters of Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, who in a few well chosen remarks accepted the cup and complimented the players on their success.

BORN.

ALBERT.—Born at Fort Logan, Colo., June 22, 1912, to Post Coms. Sergeant Herman E. Albert, U.S. Army, and Mrs. Albert, a daughter, June Elsie Albert.

BROWN.—Born at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, 1912, a son, John Kimball Brown, jr., to the wife of Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, 2d U.S. Cav.

GAGE.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Stearns Gage at Fort Williams, Me., a son, Philip Stearns Gage, jr., June 26, 1912.

HOWARD.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Howard, U.S.A., at Fort Keogh, Mont., June 16, 1912, a son, Robert Farnsworth.

McLAUGHLIN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. L. A. McLaughlin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Albert Carlisle, at Tampa, Fla., June 24, 1912.

ORDWAY.—Born at Fort Rodman, Mass., June 29, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Edwin Ordway, Coast Art. Corps, a son.

PHINNEY.—Born at El Reno, Okla., July 1, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. R. T. Phinney, 21st U.S. Inf., a daughter.

WOODSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Picketts Evans Woodson, U.S.A., retired, a son, John Frederick, at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on June 25, 1912. Mr. Woodson will be known to her friends in the Army as Miss Kathryn A. Cornish, daughter of Major L. W. Cornish, U.S.A., retired.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—BISHOP.—At Carthage, Mo., Lieut. Edmund R. Andrews, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Joyce Bishop.

ANSON—EMERY.—At New York city, July 1, 1912, Hon. Alfred Anson, of London, England, and Mrs. Liela Alexander Emery, widow of John J. Emory, and daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles T. Alexander, U.S.A., retired.

BOATWRIGHT—CURRY.—At New York city June 29, 1912, Lieut. Walter Putney Boatwright, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Gladys Curry.

HOLDERNESS—WALSH.—At Newburgh, N.Y., June 22, 1912, Lieut. Arthur William Holderness, 9th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lena Pearl Walsh.

HOYT—POORMAN.—At Alameda, Cal., June 19, 1912, Lieut. Charles Sherman Hoyt, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Poorman.

JOHNSON—JONES.—At Washington, D.C., July 3, 1912, Capt. Howard H. Johnson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. E. M. Jones, of San Francisco.

LEE—FARRAN.—At Baltimore, Md., June 22, 1912, Lieut. Robert H. Lee, U.S.A., class of 1912, U.S.M.A., and Miss Mabel Farran.

LEE—SALTMARSH.—At Pensacola, Fla., June 27, 1912, Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., and Miss Henrietta Mercedes Saltmarsh.

McCASKEY—HOOVER.—At Lancaster, Pa., June 5, 1912, Lieut. J. P. McCaskey, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss F. G. Hoover.

MELHORN—ANDREWS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1912, P.A. Surg. Kent C. Melhorn, U.S.A., and Miss Jeanne Andrews.

RILEY—ROOT.—At Orchard Lake, Mich., June 29, 1912, Lieut. James W. Riley, 2d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Eugenie Ward Root.

SCHENCK—CONNER.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 26, 1912, Mr. Alexander T. Schenck, son of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Flora K. Conner.

TAYLOR—WHITE.—At Canacao, P.I., July 3, 1912, Lieut. Bert B. Taylor, U.S.N., and Miss Laura Pancoast White, sister of P.A. Surg. E. C. White, U.S.N.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died at Monroe, La., June 25, 1912, Mrs. Samuel L. Allen, sister of 1st Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, U.S. M.C.

CULVER.—Died, Henry Culver, father of Mrs. Joseph S.



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Herron, wife of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., June 7, 1912, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

DANIELS.—Died at Saxonsville, Mass., June 24, 1912, Mrs. George M. Daniels, wife of Capt. George M. Daniels, U.S.R.C.S.

DECKER.—Died at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 20, 1912, Leona Elizabeth, infant daughter of Sergt. Major, Junior grade, C.A.C., and Mrs. Dorcy L. Decker.

HERRON.—Died Elizabeth Sutherland Herron, mother of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d U.S. Cav., June 23, 1912, at Hartford, Conn. Burial at Cincinnati, Ohio.

SCHLEY.—Died at Far Hills, N.J., July 1, 1912, Mr. William T. Schley, whose widow was Miss Mary Reeve, daughter of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. I. V. D. Reeve, U.S.A.

WILLIAMS.—Died at Springfield, Ohio, June 19, 1912, Mr. Orson B. Williams, father of Capt. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., and grandfather of Ensign Edgar M. Williams, U.S.N.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Commo. Robert P. Forshev, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, has issued orders directing organizations under his command to report aboard vessels of the U.S. Navy for a practice cruise, and prescribes the clothing and equipment to be carried, and gives other necessary details.

Such portion of the 1st and 2d Battalions as the complements of the vessels allow are designated to perform a tour of duty aboard the U.S.S. Iowa and U.S.S. Gloucester from July 13 to July 21, inclusive. Comdr. Russell Raynor is detailed as the commanding officer of the Naval Militia forces to be embarked on the Iowa, and Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Brinckhoff as executive officer of same. Comdr. Kingsley L. Martin is detailed as the commanding officer of the forces to be embarked on the U.S.S. Gloucester.

Such portion of the Naval Militia, quartered at Rochester as the complement of the vessel allow will perform a tour of duty aboard the U.S.S. Sandoval from Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, inclusive, and will visit such ports and perform such duty as the C.O., 3d Battalion, Naval Militia, N.Y., may direct. Such portion of the Naval Militia, N.Y., quartered at Buffalo as the complement of the vessel will allow will perform a tour of duty aboard the U.S.S. Hawk from Aug. 11 to Aug. 20, inclusive, and will, as far as possible, take part in the rendezvous mentioned in a previous circular (17).

It is interesting to note that when Commodore Forshev took command of the Naval Militia of the state last year its strength was 825 officers and men. The interest in the force has so largely increased that the official returns sent to the Navy Department on June 30, 1912, show a total membership of 1,165 officers and men.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The firing of ball cartridges at Van Cortlandt Park, reported to have been done by Battery F, 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under command of Capt. H. M. Paul, on June 30 during sub-caliber practice at silhouette targets, cannot be too severely condemned. It is true that precautions were taken to avoid the accidental shooting into railroad trains passing the line of fire, and to avoid the shooting of persons walking in the park, but this does not warrant the use of a public park for target practice, and endangering the lives of people. The shooting was an unwarranted piece of foolhardiness, and a clear violation of law. It is hoped that orders will be issued by the proper authorities to prevent a recurrence of such a proceeding. Had an accident happened it would have hurt the prestige of the entire National Guard.

Attorney General Carmody, of New York, has declined to give an opinion on the legality of the order issued by Lieutenant Governor Conway, while acting as Governor, in placing Major General O'Ryan, commander of the National Guard, on duty with pay. The request was made by General O'Ryan in view of the announcement of Adjutant General Verbeck that he would disapprove General O'Ryan's voucher for pay, authorized by the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Carmody says that, the original order having been issued by the Governor, the request for an opinion should come from the Governor. It is also pointed out that Governor Dix has the power to revoke the order if he sees fit.

Adj. Gen. Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota, announces the 1st Regiment of Infantry, M.N.G., Col. Erie D. Luce commanding, will assemble at Camp Lakeview, Minn., for a ten days' tour of instruction, including target practice, from July 8 to 17, 1912. Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, the adjutant general, is charged with the general supervision of this movement. Major Charles W. Fisher, I.G. Major Orris E. Lee, brigade I.S.A.P., Capt. Charles A. Ehlers, and Arthur E. Clark, jr., O.D., will proceed to Camp Lakeview for duty in connection with the encampment.

Colonel Huston, of the 12th N.Y., has forwarded the application for retirement of Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Burr, at his own request, after fifteen years' continuous service. During the war with Spain he served as a first lieutenant of the 12th Volunteers from May to October, 1898.

Adjutant General Abbot, of Rhode Island, stated on June 27 that all the commands of the Rhode Island National Guard would have a tour of duty this year, whether or not Congress passes the Army Appropriation bill.

Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., having in mind the progressive instruction of his officers, has arranged a tactical walk for them on July 20 and 21 near Wilton, Conn., which will be included in the ground on which the joint maneuvers will be held in August. Colonel Bates will arrange to have several officers of the Army along as instructors and the field kitchen will be with the party.

Members of the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.Y., successfully conducted signal work on June 30, with the summer residence of Mr. Clarence Mackay, at Roslyn, L.I., as the central station. Communications were received from New Haven to Roslyn, via New York to Staten Island. A fine tennis court has been finished at the summer court of the company at Glen Head, L.I. The company will entertain its veterans there on July 6.

Very few officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, N.G.N.Y., were able to pass the examination in the basic course, to which they were subjected. Of the forty officers of the 12th Regiment who took the examination only fourteen of them passed, and in the 8th and 9th Regiments the number was even lower. The number of possible points was 200, and in order to qualify an officer had to obtain 150. The officers who have not passed must continue to attend schools of in-

struction, and must be examined again next year. If they fail to pass the War Department may recommend that some drastic action be taken.

The new armory for the District of Columbia National Guard, provided for in a bill approved by the senate at a cost of not to exceed \$1,750,000, will be constructed on a site bounded by B street north, B street south, Twelfth street west, and Fourteenth street west, in accordance with the plans of the commission appointed under the Act of Congress approved May 30, 1908. The proposed site is adjacent to the White House ellipse, so that that tract is available for drill purposes when large formations are desired. The building on the proposed site will not encroach upon the Mall, but will be upon a line with the south building line of the National Museum. The building recommended by the commission provides accommodations for two full regiments of Infantry, a Cavalry troop, four companies of Coast Artillery, one battery, one company of Engineers, one Signal Corps, Hospital Corps, brigade staff, etc., and will have a drill hall 243 by 350 feet in area, thus affording ample space for drills in extended order. The architecture of the armory is of classic type and will harmonize with the other Government buildings now built and already planned, and will at the same time be amply safeguarded against the attack of a mob in time of riot, and will afford other advantages, which are pointed out in the report of the Chief of the Militia Division of the War Department in his report for 1911. It is estimated that it will require four years to complete the mammoth structure.

The 2d Company, Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, Conn., will visit in Augusta, Maine, from 7 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. Aug. 19. The company will go to Kineo, and from there to Quebec, thence to Ottawa, Montreal and Saratoga.

The 53d Regiment of Sherbrooke, Canada, were the guests of the Naval Militia of Portland, Maine, June 30, and after divine service went to Old Orchard Beach. The regiment had a very enjoyable trip, and left for home on July 1.

It is very certain that there will be no further general practice at Blauvelt rifle range for the N.G.N.Y. this year. Arrangements will probably be made to have practice on the range at Peekskill, by using some improvised targets.

Bulletin No. 22, issued by Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, published for the information of the National Guard of the state, is entitled "Reconnoitering by a Small Mounted Patrol." The paper was prepared by Lieut. Emerson R. Newell, Troop D, 1st Cav., N.Y., which, as General Verbeck points out, "is so comprehensive and concise that it seems advisable to publish it for general distribution among mounted troops of this state."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the N.G.N.Y., accompanied by Col. Charles I. De Bevoise, 2d Cav., N.Y., was the guest of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., on July 1 and 2, and witnessed some Field Artillery firing with 4-point, 60-pound shrapnel, each gun having sixteen horses to drag it up the place of firing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 8th Infantry, Mass. V.M., will leave Boston Sunday morning, July 7, for an eight days' tour of duty some two miles from West Barnstable, on the Cape. The regiment will be under command of Col. Leroy Sweetser. It is Colonel Sweetser's idea to carry out battle practice, including combat firing. He has secured 100 silhouette targets, in kneeling, prone and standing positions. These figures will be placed on the sand dunes, with the sea for a background, and at these the command will fire during battle tactics, attempting to "drop" every figure, each being so constructed that it will fall when hit by a bullet. Battery A, Field Artillery, goes into camp at Cotuit Pond, near West Barnstable, July 6 for eight days, and during the week will assist the 8th Infantry in battle practice with the full regulation charges. The battery will be under command of Capt. John H. Sherburne.

The Coast Artillery Corps, Mass. V.M., will commence its three weeks' tour of duty at the forts in Boston Harbor Sunday, July 7, under command of Col. Walter E. Lombard. He has arranged to send the 3d Battalion to Fort Strong, under command of Major Benjamin B. Shedd, made up of the 1st, 2d and 3d Companies of Boston, and the 6th Company of Cambridge. Colonel Lombard, Capt. Henry S. Cushing, quartermaster, and Capt. Horace B. Parker, paymaster, will be on duty with the corps during the whole tour, as will also Capt. Russell P. Reeder, inspector-instructor of the command, and a corps of non-commissioned officers. The battalion will remain on duty until July 16. On that date the 2d Battalion will go into camp at Fort Andrews, under command of Major E. Dwight Fullerton, and remain until July 25. The 1st Battalion, under command of Major Norris O. Danforth, on that date will go into camp at Fort Warren and remain until Aug. 3. During the tour each battalion will have an opportunity to fire service charges from the 10-inch guns.

WISCONSIN.

Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, announces the relative standing, as determined by Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, of the ten high officers in each class in the Correspondence School work, 1911-1912, and the examination at Camp Douglas, May 29, 1912. Col. O. Holway, 3d Inf., stood No. 1 in the senior class, his average per cent. being 96.40; 1st Lieut. D. L. Remington, 3d Inf., stood No. 1 in the junior class, his average per cent. being 96.00.

The state rifle competition for 1912, for instruction in rifle practice, will be held Monday, Aug. 19, to Aug. 24, 1912, both inclusive, at the Wisconsin State Military Reservation. The statistical work will be in charge of John G. Salaman, Adjutant General. The following are detailed throughout the encampment: Col. R. B. McCoy, I.S.A.P., C.O.; Major C. R. Williams, quartermaster; Capt. E. S. Driver, assistant to the statistical officer; R. W. Mueller, 1st Cav.; Guy D. Armitage, 1st Inf.; George F. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; E. I. Lucas, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. William K. Jess, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. B. Ernsperger, 3d Inf.; Thomas A. Watson, 2d Inf.; Frank Reigel, 2d Inf.; Paul G. Beck, 1st Inf.; Delos L. Strong, 3d Inf.

The course of firing for this competition will be at 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, slow fire, rapid fire at 200, 300 and 500 yards and skirmish fire. The time to be devoted to preliminary and record practice, the several kinds and amount of fire and those permitted to participate will be announced by the camp commander. The team of each regiment will be composed of twelve men, exclusive of distinguished marksmen. The team of the 10th separate Battalion will be composed of four men, and the team of Troop A, 1st Cavalry, one man.

Prizes to be competed for are as follows: Officers' Association W.N.G. prize for highest aggregate score; National Guard Trophy. Such other prizes as may be offered will be announced at the beginning of the camp. The distinguished marksman's decorations will be awarded in accordance with Par. 200, Laws and Regulations, W.N.G. The fifteen competitors making the high scores at this state competition will be the Wisconsin National Match team for 1912 and will be awarded the usual decoration.

WASHINGTON.

Adjutant General Llewellyn, National Guard of Washington, announces that arrangements have been completed for a series of annual team rifle matches between the Canadian Militia of the Province of British Columbia, the Idaho National Guard, the Oregon National Guard and the National Guard of Washington. For this purpose the state of Washington has presented a trophy of suitable design, to be held each year by the winning team and to become the property of the team first winning two matches, not necessarily consecutive. Appropriate individual medals will be presented to each member of each winning team. Each team will consist of a team captain, coach, two range officers, twelve members and two alternates. The matches will consist of slow fire at 200, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. The first match will occur at Portland, Ore., Sept. 27 and 28, 1912. The shooting members of the teams to represent this state will be selected each year from among those making the highest individual scores in the state company matches. All organizations except band and Co. F, 2d Infantry, were ordered to assemble for muster and parade July 4, 1912.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. H.—Address your inquiry regarding enlisted man (your brother) to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving reasons for making inquiry.

M. C. S. asks: (1) If an officer serving foreign duty is given a twenty-day leave in October to come to the States, and finds it necessary to leave a month later, could his leave be changed? (2) If a first lieutenant has been in the Service nine years, and has served two and one-half years on foreign duty, and is now attached to the Colonial Army, how long will he have to remain according to the new system of foreign service? Answer: (1) He should make application for change desired. (2) Bulletin 6, War Dept., states that it is intended that three years shall constitute a tour of duty for officers with regiments stationed in the Philippines. In putting into effect a policy of rotation of officers for duty with regiments on foreign service there will exist at the beginning relative inequalities of such service which will be overcome as transfers are made. In putting this policy into effect the following general principles will be observed: Officers transferred from the U.S. to regiments in the Philippines will serve three years before being relieved. Those now with their regiments in the Philippines will be relieved as their terms expire by officers from the U.S. Those having the longest terms of foreign service will be the first to be relieved. The tour of duty of the officers herein referred to will be extended to cover the time on leave in the U.S. and the time occupied in going to and returning therefrom, as provided in Par. 1, G.O. 188, War D., 1910, for officers serving in staff corps or departments.

S. B., OLD SOLDIER.—Where an insane invalid pensioner has no guardian, and has a wife or children dependent upon him, the wife being a woman of good character, the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized, in his discretion, to cause the pension to be paid to the wife, upon her properly executed voucher. Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., for form of voucher required.

S. D. C. asks: (1) What is the height of Gibraltar from base to highest point? (2) When and how did the appellation "Uncle Sam" originate as applied to the U.S.? (3) Where can books on fasting be purchased and who are some of the leading specialists on these matters? Answer: (1) It is nearly three miles long, with an average width of three-quarters of a mile, and attains an altitude of 1,489 feet. (2) The familiar sobriquet is stated to have originated at the outbreak of the war with England, in 1812, and was merely a jocular extension of the abbreviation U.S., then very common. In 1813 we find "Uncle Sam's men," referring to the U.S. customs officers, and are told that "Uncle Sam, the now popular explication of the U.S., does not pay well." See under "National Nicknames," in the New International, or any good encyclopedia. (3) Address the publishers of the Medical Record, New York.

TOPSIDE.—The late Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was a police commissioner of New York city from May, 1895, to September, 1897.

P. H. M.—The authorized war strength of a company of Infantry during the Spanish War was 106 enlisted men. The regulations now provide for 108 enlisted and authorize in addition, for filling of details, one sergeant, one corporal

and twelve privates for each company. The authorized battalion strength is 440 enlisted men.

MRS. BARBARA JOHNSON, Gaston, Ind., would appreciate any information that may be given her that would help locate her son, who is supposed to be in the Army. His name is Oscar Loyd Johnson, and the family residence is Muncie, Ind. He left his home in March, 1906, and was last heard from in Portland, Ore., during the same month. His mother has had a hard time. She has spent lots of money in visiting posts and even Washington, D.C., in the hopes of getting information concerning her son. We publish this paragraph in the hope that Oscar or some one who knows him may see it and take immediate action that will cheer a faithful mother's heart.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 1, 1912.

Mrs. Donald Strong, wife of the secretary of the Army School of the Line, has left for an extended visit in New York city and other Eastern points. Mrs. S. V. Ham left Saturday to be the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Strean and Miss Margaret Strean, of Kansas City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Griffes left Wednesday to spend four weeks at the Northern lakes. Major and Mrs. H. C. Smith, guests for three months of Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Newcomb, in Atchison, Kas., leave this week to join Major Smith's regiment, the 28th Infantry, at Fort Sheridan.

One of the most successful entertainments ever given by the Army Relief Corps was the bridge party Thursday night at Pope Hall. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and palms. The regimental colors of the 7th Infantry occupied a conspicuous place on the stage, which was also banked with ferns and palms. Great credit is due to Col. and Mrs. Daniel Cornman, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Donald V. Strong, Mrs. William Wallace and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham, who had the assistance and co-operation of the ladies of the garrison. Bridge was played from forty tables and the highest scores were made by Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl, Mrs. Lida McFarlane, Mrs. J. C. Ripley, Mrs. Ed Winnig, Mrs. A. C. Read, Mrs. R. A. Hill, Mrs. E. A. Wolf, Mrs. John O'Keefe, Miss Dorothy O'Keefe, Mr. Ed Winnig, Mr. Charles Ettenson, Miss Fuller, Major Bisham, Major Munson, Col. Ezra B. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Morrow. The 7th Infantry band furnished charming music and refreshments were served at quartette tables.

Mrs. Willis Uline and daughters, Cynthia, Jane, and Low, guests of Mrs. Uline's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, left Tuesday to join Major Uline at Denver. Lieut. C. S. Ridley, C.E., has returned from leave. Miss Yena Buchanan and Miss Saville, of Atlanta, Ga., were guests of honor at a charming luncheon given Friday by Mrs. James W. Furlow, when the guests included Mrs. Lytle Brown, Mrs. C. F. Martin, Miss Jane Ballou, Miss Elizabeth Sayer, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Shaffer, Miss Tomlin and Miss Smith.

The 3d Regiment, Missouri N.G., leaves Kansas City July 6 for Nevada, Mo., Colonel Lichtman in command. The regiment consists of 400 men. They will remain in camp for one week. The Missouri National Guard will camp near Nevada, July 3 until 21. Ninety members of Battery B will go to Fort Riley for ten days to participate in the war games. The officers going will be Lieut. I. Thomas Pittam, Lieut. Harry M. Boyer, Lieut. Roy F. Olney and Lieut. Arthur J.

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Elliott, Major Heavy, 4th Inf., is in charge of the U.S. War College now in session at Guthrie, Okla. Several other Army officers are assisting him, each taking a company of National Guard officers in charge. A tract of 1,000 acres south of Guthrie is being used for these maneuvers. Lieut. Burrell C. Allen, U.S.N., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis C. Allen, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieutenant Allen is on duty on the battleship Maine, now stationed at League Island, Pa. Capt. Samuel V. Ham and Lieut. J. P. Franklin, 7th Inf., returned Saturday from Guthrie, Okla., and leave shortly for Nevada, Mo., to join the 7th Infantry.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk, of Fort Sill, Okla., guests for some time of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Markle, of the Planters' Hotel, left Sunday for a two months' visit with relatives at Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and little son arrived Saturday from New Orleans, La., to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Mrs. Chubb, wife of Col. C. St. J. Chubb, of the Infantry examining board, left Saturday for Wequetonsing, Mich., where she will remain during the summer.

Capt. J. S. Switzer, 4th Inf., has completed his examination for promotion and left for his station at Fort Crook Thursday. Major Eli Helmick, Inspector General, arrived Wednesday from Chicago. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 28th U.S. Inf., and son Howard left Sunday for an extended summer outing. They will go directly to Salt Lake City, where they will be guests of friends at Fort Douglas; from Fort Douglas they go to Twin Falls, Idaho, as guests of Captain Gilbreth's mother, Mrs. J. H. Gilbreth, and later they will visit relatives in Spokane, Wash. In September they go to St. Paul, Minn., for a brief stay, going on to Rush Lake, to remain until the last of October, and from there they go to Fort Snelling, where Captain Gilbreth's regiment is stationed. Captain Gilbreth graduated in 1911 from the Army School of the Line with high honors, and from the staff class of 1912.

Misses Brownie and Gettie Norman, who have been attending a house party during the past week, given by their aunt, Mrs. Edward Davenport, and Mr. Davenport, of Kansas City, Mo., returned Sunday to their home in the city.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., June 30, 1912.

Mrs. Stevens entertained the Bridge Club on the 3d. Mrs. Frissell had high score. Others present were Mesdames Sterrett, Brewer, Prather, Cole, Schoeffel, Van Deusen, Baker, Wheatley, Captain Cole and Lieutenant Stevens. Mrs. Van Deusen entertained at a tennis party recently for Miss Lane and her guest, Miss McMillan, Miss Shelton, Dr. Dunbar, Lieutenants Mort and Blyth. Miss Shelton arrived on June 6 to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frissell, for the summer months. Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally at bridge on Saturday, the 8th, for Mrs. Brewer. Mrs. Brewer received a guest prize and Miss Shelton received the prize for high score. Others present were Mesdames Sterrett, Prather, Stevens, Cole, Baker and Frissell.

Capt. and Mrs. Mack K. Cunningham are at the Officers Club while Captain Cunningham is receiving his ten days' instruction. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen were dinner hosts recently for Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieutenant Brewer and Mrs. Prather. Mrs. Brewer left on the 11th for her home in England, after a year and a half spent with her son at Fort Logan. Mrs. E. B. Gose is the guest of Mrs. Frissell for a short time.

Mrs. Wheatley entertained the Bridge Club on Monday and had the high score. Those present were Mesdames Sterrett, Prather, Stevens, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Gose, Van Deusen and Robertson and Miss Shelton. Mrs. Van Deusen was a recent hostess for the Bridge Club, when Mrs. Sterrett won the prize. Other guests were Mesdames Prather, Stevens, Cole, Schoeffel, Frissell, Robertson, Wheatley and Miss Gotthelf and Miss Shelton.

Mrs. Wheatley and her two boys left for Buffalo on Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. E. B. Robertson, to be gone all summer.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, 1912.

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., leaves Monday for Pittsburgh, Pa., to visit relatives. Mrs. William J. Lutz returned Monday from Madison, Wis. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Monday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson, who recently returned from San Antonio. Mrs. Cecil Fowler, of Lafayette, Ind., will arrive during the week to be the guest of Mrs. William J. Lutz. Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Weeks, who have spent two years at Fort Leavenworth, returned Thursday and have taken quarters in the Infantry garrison. Mrs. John Green, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls. Capt. James Loud and his sister, Mrs. Francis F. Longley, entertained Wednesday evening at a bowling party in the post gymnasium, followed by supper at the home of Captain Loud, in compliment to Miss Fuller, of Leavenworth, house guest of Miss Bessie Taylor.

Lieut. John B. Richardson is spending a few days at the garrison before his departure for his future station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Mrs. Richardson and John B. Richardson, 2d, are now in Philadelphia, and will join Lieutenant Richardson in July at their new station. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Sunday at a motor party, followed by supper at Glen Morris Inn, Christmas Lake, Minnetonka, for Mrs. Harold B. Fliske, of Leavenworth, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls entertained Friday at dinner in honor of their house guest, Mrs. John Green, of Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained Tuesday evening at a porch party for fourteen guests.

Miss Aileen Griffith left Thursday for Port Huron, Mich.,

where she will be the guest of relatives. All the officers and wives of the Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery garrison gave a basket picnic party Friday at Wildwood, White Bear, chartered cars taking them to and from the garrison. Mr. O. W. Oakley, guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, left Thursday for Port Huron, Mich. Miss Bessie Taylor entertained Tuesday at luncheon in honor of her house guest, Miss Fuller.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained Friday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne H. Sampson, Lieut. Samuel H. Houston and Lieut. Leo J. H. Herwig. Mrs. J. Millard Little and Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshire returned Monday from Madison, Wis. Major Otto W. B. Farr returned Monday from Chicago.

Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, formerly of the 21st Infantry, house of the 28th, will arrive Thursday from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Comm. and Mrs. Robert G. Denis, of Philadelphia, guests of their son, Lieut. Robert L. Denis, left Tuesday for their home, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, formerly of the 28th Infantry and stationed at this garrison until June 1, left St. Paul Friday, where they had been guests of Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston, for San Francisco, and will sail July 6 on the transport Logan for Manila.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 26, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown are preparing to leave the yard, the former having applied for retirement. They will not locate in Vallejo, but will shortly go East on a visit. On Wednesday the wardroom officer of the Independence, which Captain Brown commands, entertained at dinner in their honor, and for Miss Ada English, of Oakland, Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, Lieutenant Evans, U.S.M.C., Surg. Morton W. Baker, Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm and Lieutenant Long, U.S.M.C. On Tuesday evening Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray and Capt. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker.

Mrs. Jay M. Salladay made Mrs. Holton C. Curl the motif for a pretty card party on Wednesday, when bridge and hearts were played and the guests included Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andersen and Mrs. Washington, the prize-winners: Mrs. Wing, Mesdames Henry T. Mayo, Phillips A. Lovering, C. W. O. Bunker, Arthur B. Owens, Frank J. Schwabe, Mark St. C. Ellis, Elizabeth Herreshoff, Guy W. Brown, Joseph Pyffe, William H. Standley and Henry F. Odell.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf has reported for duty as a commander of the Whipple. Since he and Mrs. Metcalf arrived a few weeks ago from the Naval Academy they have been guests at the home of his parents in Berkeley. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Glassford, jr., who go to Annapolis, have recently been guests of Mrs. Glassford's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps. Mrs. Cohen, of Alameda, is the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur B. Owens.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappelle have returned to the Presidio after a trip to Southern California. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Ide entertained informally at tea at Fort Barry on Saturday. Miss Ruth Brooks entertained at a dancing party at the quarters of her father, Major Brooks, at Angel Island, a few evenings ago. Several guests from San Francisco were among those present, who included Misses Lucile Levy, Alice Cox, Marguerite Ames, Angela Coyle, Emma Baker, Maxie Coyle, Capt. and Mrs. B. P. Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Nuzen, Capt. W. P. Platt, Capt. James P. Fulton, Capt. George M. Grant, Frank Nourse and several others.

Mrs. Earl R. Shipp, from Annapolis, has returned to San Francisco for the summer and is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. Weller. Mrs. A. W. Blow and her daughters, the Misses Anna and Nina Blow, were guests this week of Mrs. Blow's sister, Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray entertained in their honor on Saturday evening, bridge and hearts being played, with an elaborate supper following. Major and Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andersen, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Ruth Hascal and Comm. Thomas D. Griffin won the prizes. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Miss Marjorie Brown, of New York, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Capt. Arthur B. Owens, Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Miss Walsh, of San Francisco, Lieut. Herbert L. Kays, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border and Lieut. M. S. Davis.

Capt. Arthur J. O'Leary called to Anaconda, Mont., some six weeks ago by the death of his father, returned to his home in Vallejo on Monday, accompanied by his mother, who will make her home with Capt. and Mrs. O'Leary for the present. Capt. George R. Salisbury, recently relieved of duty as Governor of Guam, spent a few days at the yard last week as house guest of Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell before proceeding to his home in Kansas City. While here Surg. and Mrs. Odell entertained informally at dinner in his honor, the other guests present being Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright, Miss Mildred John Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo also entertained at luncheon for him, the party including Surg. and Mrs. Odell, Chaplain and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Wing, Miss Marjorie Brown and John Wright.

Ensign and Mrs. R. K. Turner have taken apartments in Vallejo. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. Molton, and brother, who are up from Southern California, where they have been spending the winter. Mrs. Van Keuren's brother attending school there. Lieut. C. E. Smith and number of the officers of the yard spent the week-end in an auto trip through Marin and Mendocino counties. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, who has been spending a few weeks in the mountains, where Mrs. Gatewood and their small son will remain during the summer, paid a visit to his mother, Mrs. Frances Gatewood, in Vallejo, last week, prior to departing for Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Frances Gatewood has given up her flat in Vallejo and will be board during the summer. Mrs. McLoughlin, of San Francisco, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Holton C. Curl. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Shoner, at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo while the Stewart is at the yard, are entertaining Mrs. Shoner's sister, Miss Austin, of Baltimore. On Monday Lieutenant Shoner entertained at tea aboard the Stewart in her honor, a number of guests from the yard being invited. Lieut. Harold Jones has reported for duty in the machinery division. Lieut. George W. Kenyon has arrived from Puget Sound for duty aboard the Alert; he and Mrs. Kenyon have taken apartments in Vallejo and have as their guest the latter's sister, Miss Carter, who accompanied them from Bremerton.

Major and Mrs. Carl Gamborg-Andersen gave a dinner last evening for Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens. Mrs. Frissell was the hostess. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Owens were received yesterday by Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Brown. Orders were received yesterday for detaching Lieut. Milton S. Davis, who goes to the Cleveland as executive, and Lieut. Allen G. Reed, who goes to the Denver. Both vessels are to be placed in first reserve on July 1 and on July 20 will leave for Bremerton, to be attached to the Reserve Fleet.

Mrs. Henry F. Odell entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. R. D. Robbins, Mrs. Lloyd Robbins, Mrs. Slacks and Mrs. Sutton, all of San Francisco. Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Reed returned from Alaska last week and is at present visiting in San Francisco. Major C. A. Cheney has reported for duty in San Francisco. Lieut. R. H. Migdalski, recently returned from Manila, is at the Hotel Stewart, in San Francisco.

P.A. Surg. Henry W. B. Turner, who has been spending the last few weeks at Mare Island as the guest of his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner, is now visiting friends at the Presidio, Monterey. He expects to go East for duty, having applied for assignment to the naval hospital at Philadelphia. Major and Mrs. Carroll Buck leave Alcatraz Island in the near future for station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Surg. and Mrs. E. E. Curtis have returned to their home at Yerba Buena Island after a visit to the Yosemite Valley.

The submarine F-2 was delivered at Mare Island yesterday by her contractors, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and was immediately placed in commission, with Ensign Francis T. Chew in command. Both the F-1 and F-2 will

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remain at this yard until October, being joined in the meantime by the F-3 and F-4, now undergoing their trial tests at Puget Sound. It is expected that Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, radio officer of this yard, who is now in charge of the wireless party doing the work in Alaska, will be placed in command of the entire Submarine Flotilla. The vessels will eventually go to San Diego, accompanied by their tender, the Alert.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 29, 1912.

On Friday, June 21, Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Tompkins presided at a pretty yellow dinner, daisies being the flowers used. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Christian, Capt. and Mrs. Cowin, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard and Lieut. and Mrs. Raborg. Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell entertained with a dinner for ten on Thursday of last week. Miss Ethel Jones, guest of Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Camp, returned to her home, Fort Robinson, on Saturday. Miss Hayes, visiting Mrs. Sievert, has returned to her home, the "Sunset Ranch," on Wind River. The Misses Hickey, of Washington, D.C., guests of Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Ashford, have gone to Portland, Ore. Later Miss Bessie expects to go to Europe and Miss Ethel will visit in Minneapolis. Mrs. Hillyer, of Lamar, Colo., is house guest of her niece, Mrs. George M. Holley.

The officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry gave a very enjoyable hop in the post gymnasium on Saturday evening. Capt. Hamilton Bowie has gone East for several months. Lieut. William J. Connolly, 11th Inf., has relieved Captain Bowie at the post laundry. Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy, with the 3d Battalion of the 11th Infantry, left the post on Monday morning at seven o'clock to march to Pole Mountain, where they will prepare the grounds for the July maneuvers. The officers who accompanied Colonel Bundy are Captains Battle, Morton and Lawrence, Lieutenants Delaplaine, Dowell, Barzynski, Sloan, Lackland, Poole and Wadsworth.

Capt. and Mrs. Rufus B. Clark have as their guests Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. Lowry, and Miss Margaret Hallman, of Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts and his aid, Lieutenant Carter, were in the post on Monday and were guests of Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams while here. Miss Kimball is anticipating a visit from her cousin, Miss Bordaile, this week. Later the two young ladies will visit friends at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

General Schuyler, en route to San Francisco, was a visitor in the post this week and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle. Mrs. R. H. Morgan and her daughter, Miss Frances, from Wichita, Kas., the sister and niece of Mrs. Stodter, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Stodter. Mrs. Harris Pendleton and little daughter, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, arrived in the post on Wednesday and are guests of Mrs. Pendleton's aunt, Mrs. Alexander L. Dade. Mrs. William Weir, of Park Addition, had as her guests for a few days her sister and niece, Mrs. and little Miss Migdalski, wife and daughter of Lieut. R. F. Migdalski, 8th Cav., en route to San Francisco, where they will join the Lieutenant and sail for the Philippines July 5.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker have as guests Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Shaw, mother, sister and niece of Mrs. Walker. Capt. Milton L. McGrew, with his mother, Mrs. McGrew, has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where he has been attending the School of Instruction. Major Harry R. Lee left on Sunday, called home by the death of his father. Miss Little, guest of her sister, Mrs. Albert S. Fager, left on Wednesday for Yellowstone Park. Mrs. Baylis and Sherwood are recent arrivals in the post.

Major Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav., detailed in the Inspector General's Department, left on Friday for Chicago for station. Mrs. Dade, with her son and daughter, will remain at the post for a while and join Major Dade later. Miss Ida Bruce, guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Morton, was guest of honor at a picnic given by friends at the Herford Grove on Saturday. Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Beard chaperoned the young people, who were Miss Ida Bruce, Misses Juanita Kimball, Julia Steere, Aileen Guy, Meda Carley, Babbette Wasserman, Florence Snow, Marian Stubbs, Mabel Connors, Margaret Walsh, Kathryn Lyons, Masters Jack Bristol, Graham Walker, Emmet Stapleton, Fred Bond, John Martin and Otto Coby. Miss Bruce left on Monday for her home in Illinois.

Mrs. C. Emery Hathaway, with her son Lowman, leaves soon for California, where they will spend the summer. The C. C. Club met with Miss Juanita Kimball on Monday evening. Present: Misses Ida Bruce, from the post, Aileen Guy, Louise Robinson, Florence Snow, from Cheyenne, Masters Fred Bond, John Armstrong, Walter Jones and Langdon Morton. Mrs. Lucy Ord Mason, of San Diego, Cal., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James B. Kemper. Capt. and Mrs. Rufus B. Clark entertained informally at bridge on Thursday evening.

A most brilliant social affair was the reception given by Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker Wednesday evening in honor of their house guests, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Shaw. In the receiving line with the host and hostess were Mrs. Whitman, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. and Miss Shaw and Mrs. Garrard. Mrs. William H. Noble and Mrs. John Howard presided at the punch bowl. In the dining room Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Cowin served salad. Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Armstrong poured coffee. Assisting were Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Miss Kimball and Miss Palmer.

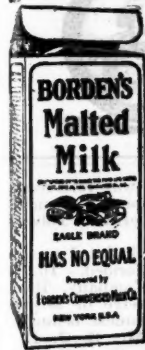
On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Armstrong entertained with a pretty pink dinner complimentary to Mrs. Garrard, guest of her sister, Mrs. Guilfoyle, and Capt. and Mrs. George White. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Cowin, Colonel Harris and Captain Deltrick. Mrs. Daniel D. Tompkins and children leave Thursday for Buffalo, N.Y., to spend the summer with relatives. Mrs. C. C. McCulloch, jr., gave a very enjoyable bridge party on Friday

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for her daughter, Mrs. James, from Panama, who is her house guest. Mrs. D. D. Tompkins won first prize and Mrs. William P. Kitts second. The Regimental Card Club met at the Infantry Club on Friday evening, with Mesdames Lawrence, Kieffer and Kitts as hostesses. The high scores at bridge were made by Mrs. Dowell and Lieutenant Black. Mrs. Fuller and Lieutenant Dowell making the low scores. The prizes at five hundred were won by Mrs. Holley and Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Pearl Alice Jones, who has been in charge of the post kindergarten, was married on Thursday afternoon to Mr. Perry Williams, of Cheyenne and Buford. Chaplain George C. Stull, of the 11th Inf., performing the ceremony. The wedding was very quiet, Mrs. Stull and Miss McConnell being the only witnesses. Soon after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Williams left in the groom's car for his ranch at Buford. Mr. Williams left to-day for Medicine Bow, where he has a large contract.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 2. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief. CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed July 1 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed July 1 from Havana, Cuba, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Washington will be placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., upon arrival soon after July 10.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander. FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Belfast, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Bristol, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. Sailed June 29 from Baltimore, Md., for Bar Harbor, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander. GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed July 1 from Havana, Cuba, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander. MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Newport, R.I. Address there. FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Newport, R.I. Address there. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Newport, R.I. Address there. SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I. DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Newport, R.I. Address there. McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I. Address there. PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I. Address there. ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I. Address there. TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Fremont. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.

MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I. Address there. PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there. STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I. Address there. WATKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there. WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochran, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I. PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Newport, R.I. Address there. AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At Newport, R.I. Address there. BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I. Address there. MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Newport, R.I. Address there. TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Atlantic Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except C-4, to Newport, R.I. CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Newport, R.I. SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Newport, R.I. C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I. C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-1, to Newport, R.I. TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Newport, R.I. D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I. D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I. D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Childs. At Newport, R.I. E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Groton, Conn. Address there. E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Media Luna Cay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Address there. PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Address there. SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. YANCKTON (tender). Ensign Hugh V. McCabe. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Birmingham, Chester and Iowa, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Willbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. O. Smith. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. Sailed June 30 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia. WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. Sailed June 16 from Halifax, N.S., for cruise for patrol of ice fields of the North Atlantic. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Eastport, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Shanghai, China. COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Shanghai, China. MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At Tacoma, Wash. SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Shanghai, China.

The Pre-eminent Cavées of Champagne



Their fine quality will at once commend them to the most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO. SOLE IMPORTERS NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Shanghai, China.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Santa Cruz, Cal. HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Santa Cruz, Cal. PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At Santa Cruz, Cal. PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At Santa Cruz, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At Santa Cruz, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At Tacoma, Wash. RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. DAVIS (torpedoboot). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-3 (submarine). Ensign James S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China. ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Yokohama, Japan. CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Olongapo, P.I. MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svors. At the navy station, Olongapo, P.I. PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

China Squadron.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander. RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China. CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. At Canton, China. ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Shanghai, China. HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China. MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China. PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China. QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising on the Yang-tze River. VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. At Shanghai, China. WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hongkong, China.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander. DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Shanghai, China. POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China. BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Chefoo, China. BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Shanghai, China. DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding. MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Karl F. Smith. At Manila, P.I. A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I. A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I. A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I. A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I. Auxiliaries. ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. Whitney L. Eisler, master. At Shanghai, China.

CURED HER BABY OF ECZEMA

"I can't tell in words how happy the word 'Cuticura' sounds to me, for it cured my baby of itching, torturing eczema. It first came when she was between three and four weeks old, appearing on her head. I used everything imaginable and had one doctor's bill after another but nothing cured it. Then the eczema broke out so badly behind her ear that I really thought her ear would come off. For months I doctored it but to no avail. Then it began at her nose and her eyes were nothing but sores. I had to keep her in a dark room for two weeks. The doctor did no good, so I stopped him coming. For about two weeks I had used Cuticura Soap for her every day, then I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and began to use that. In a week there was a marked improvement. In all I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and my baby was cured of the sores. This was last November; now her hair is growing out nicely and she has not a scar on her. I can take my child anywhere and people are amazed to see her without a sore. From the time she was four weeks old until she was three years, she was never without the terrible eruption, but now, thanks to Cuticura, I have a well child." (Signed) Mrs. H. E. Householder, 2004 Wilhelm St., Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1910." Sold everywhere. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, for free book on the skin.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Pridenau, master. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUOK (tug), Chief Bttn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. Placed in commission in first reserve July 1 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. Placed in full commission July 1 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. Sailed June 29 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Ordered placed in commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Purlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland has been ordered placed in first reserve.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Denver has been ordered placed in first reserve.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Sailed July 1 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. James B. Howell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
F-2 (submarine). Ensign Francis T. Chew. Placed in commission June 25 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. Sailed June 19 from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. In commission first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock ordered to command.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. In second reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Comdr. Claude B. Price ordered to command.
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. At Hoboken, N.J. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Media Luna Cay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NAVAJO (tug), Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milo F. Draemel. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA (tug). Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Nipe Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 16 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WHEELING. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

[Note.—We omit the list of reserve torpedo groups, tugs, marine school ships, receiving and station ships, fish commission vessels, vessels out of commission and Naval Militia vessels this week. There are no changes since the list appeared last week.—Ed.]

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C. (converted cruiser).

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

[We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, except that the Department of the Visayas, P.I., has been discontinued.]

REYNOLDS STANDS ALONE.

Manufacturer of Prince Albert Did Not Take Over Any American Tobacco Properties.

After the dissolution of The American Tobacco Company, as ordered by the United States Court, erroneous reports were circulated through the newspapers of the country to the effect that R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was one of the several companies into which the properties, trade-marks and business of The American Tobacco Company was divided. The Wall Street Journal of June 19th, in its article, headed "Dividends on Tobacco Stock No Proof of a Trust Control," refers to R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company as follows:

In 1910 the R. J. Reynolds Company paid six per cent. in dividends. In 1911 the same amount was paid. But through the reorganization process the Reynolds Company secured some of the business of the old American Tobacco Company, although a comparatively small amount as compared with the Liggett & Meyers Co. and the P. Lorillard Co. But it must be remembered that the Reynolds concern was already a big company, although, of course, controlled by the American Tobacco interests. The added business obtained through the disintegration process has been amply sufficient to raise the dividend rate from six per cent. to ten per cent. per annum.

Also, in connection with an interview with one of the vice-presidents of the former American Tobacco Company, reported in the Wall Street Journal of June 17th,

The aging of a cocktail is as necessary to perfect flavor as the aging of wine or whisky.

The delicious flavor and aroma of

Club Cocktails

is due not alone to the precise blending of the choicest liquors obtainable, but to the fact that they are softened to mellowness by aging before bottling.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

Refuse Substitutes.

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Hartford New York
London



1912, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was referred to as one of the four large tobacco companies formerly under the direct control of The American Tobacco Company.

The foregoing erroneous reports are calculated to confuse and mislead those who are not informed. In the dissolution of The American Tobacco Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company did not receive or acquire any of the trade-marks, properties or business belonging to The American Tobacco Company. Mr. R. J. Reynolds, president, and the other officers in the active employment of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company have, at all times, directed and managed its own business, and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company had no interest or part whatever in the American Tobacco Company's dissolution, except merely to transfer and issue new certificates to the many new stockholders to whom The American Tobacco Company was required, by the Court, to distribute the stock it formerly owned in R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

In 1899, when The American Tobacco Company became a part owner of the stock of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, there was no secret made of the fact, which was openly announced to the trade and by the newspapers. However, The American Tobacco Company never, at any time, dictated the policy or directed the management of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's business in any manner, which fact is corroborated by the testimony of Messrs. Duke, Dula and other officers of the former American Tobacco Company, in the Government's suit against that company, and the tobacco trade is well aware of the keen competition during the past years between R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and The American Tobacco Company and other companies.

FLAG ETIQUETTE.

The Capitol at Washington is the only building which the national statutes provide shall indicate by the presence of the flag that the House or Senate is in session. Mr. Roosevelt was the first President to insist that the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes should indicate that the President was at home, and to forbid its being hoisted over the White House while he was out of town. In all foreign countries the presence of the standard indicates that the ruler is in residence.

The Stars and Stripes are hoisted upon all government vessels irrespective of whatever other flags may be flown, and flags are raised on all government buildings every morning at nine o'clock.

At every military post or station the colors are hoisted at the first notes of the reveille, or at the first notes of a march, if a march be played before reveille. All day the flag flies, until the sounding of the last note of the retreat, when, as it is lowered, the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner." In time of warfare the flag is displayed on all seacoast or lake forts at the commencement of an action and during a battle in which the fort may be engaged, whether by day or night.—Joe Chapple's News-Letter.



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Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste

Exterminates rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs, etc. Ready for use. Better than traps.

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E. H. Taylor Jr. & Sons

THERE IS NO SUCH CARE OBSERVED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ANY OTHER WHISKEY, IN OR OUT OF AMERICA, AS IS OBSERVED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

Old Taylor

IT IS MANUFACTURED AT GREATER COST THAN IS ANY OTHER WHISKEY. IT IS THE LEADING BEVERAGE WHISKEY OF AMERICA.

IT IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF.

TO NAME IT IS TO PRAISE.

FURTHER PRAISE WOULD BE

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application.

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US

LETTER NO. 37. JULY 6, 1912



CABLE ADDRESS: "LANSDENCO, NEWARK"

THE LANSDEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electric Commercial Vehicles

TRUCKS AND WAGONS FOR EVERY SERVICE
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY EQUIPMENT

NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.

April 9, 1912.

Mr. Miller Reese Hutchison,

Chief Engr. and Personal Rep. Thomas A. Edison,

Edison Storage Battery Co.,

Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir: Here is a statement of Electric Truck service that may be of interest to you.

During the latter part of October, 1911, we delivered to Messrs. Abraham & Straus, of Brooklyn, N.Y., ten (10) of our new model or, as we term it, 1912 model 2,000-lb. full panel body wagons. These wagons are equipped with 60 cells of Edison A-6 Batteries; and we rate these wagons at a speed of 10 to 12 miles per hour, with a mileage of 60 miles on one charge under average city street conditions, and with full load throughout half the distance.

On February 16th, we received a letter from Abraham & Straus that on that date their car No. 516 (known as their New Jersey Car), left their store with full load at 9 A.M., the ampere-hour meter showing 330 ampere-hours, the car having received the night previous a full charge of six hours.

The car proceeded from the Abraham & Straus store to their warehouse in State Street, thence across the Manhattan Bridge to the Ferry at the foot of Desbrosses Street, thence to Weehawken, Union Hill, West New York, Guttenberg, Wood Cliff, Hudson Heights, Cliffside, Grant Wood, Edgewater, Fort Lee, and thence to the Palisades, returning through the above towns to West Hoboken, Jersey City Heights, Bayonne, and then on back to the store in Brooklyn, arriving there at five o'clock. The car carried a load of about 1,000 lbs. throughout this distance of forty-two miles.

The car was again loaded, and left the store at seven o'clock, carrying "specials" in the city to Bushwick Avenue, Howard Avenue, returning from thence to Herkimer Street, Sterling Place, and through Washington Avenue back to the store, the route totaling fifty-seven

miles. Upon its return to the store, the car was then sent about the city for a trip of four miles, and upon its return the odometer showed that during the day the car had covered a total of sixty-one miles.

The ampere-hour meter read 69 ampere-hours, showing that the current consumed during the day was 261 ampere-hours, or 4.2 ampere-hours per mile. At the conclusion of the run there was still about five miles more left in the battery.

You will recall that the middle of February was a period of hard winter weather, and that even the best of road conditions were bad; but when you stop to realize the route that was covered by this car, that is, the bad hills along the Palisades and the very bad street paving conditions throughout West Hoboken, Jersey City, etc., and the severe cold weather we were then having, you will appreciate that The Lansden Company's new model truck, equipped with the Edison Storage Battery, is beyond all question a most dependable, economic and satisfactory method of transportation.

Remember, this was not a trial or a test run with conditions all arranged to show the best result, but it was simply the ordinary route which the car covers from day to day; and Abraham & Straus wrote us this letter only to show that the cars were giving good service, and much in excess of our conservative guarantees.

Of course, one must admit that all of our Wagons which are in the service of Abraham & Straus—and there are 20 altogether, 10 of which they have had for about three years—are operated with intelligence and with good businesslike care in the matter of maintenance. The cars are inspected upon their return to the garage every night; they are washed down, oiled, and generally examined, and the batteries themselves have the attention which they need. This is the way Abraham & Straus operate all the time.

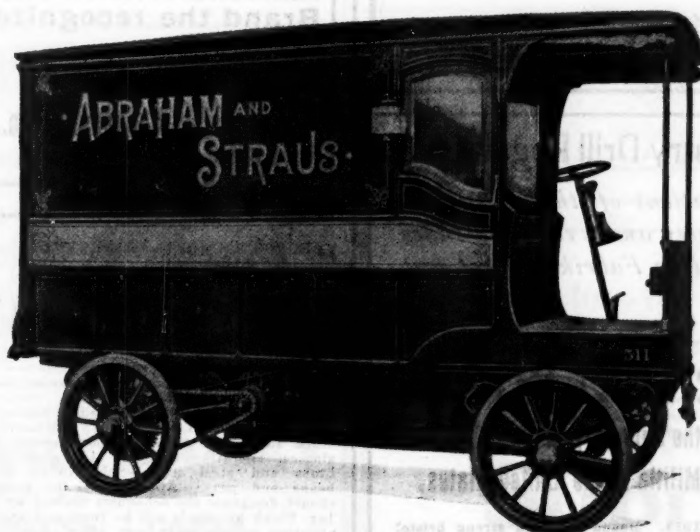
We never have any complaints from them, and whenever any of our inspectors go over to ask how things are, they always say, "fine," and while they are glad to see us, our good offices are not required.

We enclose herewith a photograph of one of these 1912 model Abraham & Straus wagons.

Yours very truly,

THE LANSDEN COMPANY

General Manager.



The above letter is only one of the many of like character we have received and are still receiving daily. It simply shows that the curfew bell of the Lead Battery is swinging.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,

149 LAKESIDE AVENUE,

ORANGE, N.J.

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GEORGE WRIGHT

GEORGE S. STURGIS

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